"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Tuesday; light to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,708. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WHOLE NATION PRAYS FOR PEACE

Churches Throughout the Land Unite in Response to President's Proclamation.

MR. WILSON A SUPPLIANT

Ready to Renew Mediation Offers, Says Secretary Bryan, Who Speaks Here Twice.

CROWDS BESIEGE MEETINGS

Police Reserves Called Out for Overflows at Free Synagogue and Broadway Tabernacle.

In every city and settlement in the United States where there is a house of worship of any kind there were prayers yesterday for peace in Europe as requested by President Wilson in his proclamation. In the larger cities, from coast to coast, there were great services and meetings, at which clerical and lay speakers discussed the war and offered special prayers for peace.

The President's appeal, "I do request all god-fearing persons to repair to their places of worship," was heeded everywhere. His plea that the people "unite their petitions to Almighty God that He vouchsafe His children healing peace again" was heard universally. Jew, Protestant, and Roman Catholic, each in his own place of worship, and after his own fashion, joined in the petition.

In New York thousands observed the Peace Sunday. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the latest service had begun unusual crowds filled the streets leading to the churches and synagogues. Fifth Avenue, notable for its church-going throngs, was filled with such numbers of worshippers that it suggested Easter Sunday, when the avenue attracts its greatest crowds.

There were many large gatherings in the city. Carnegie Hall was thronged in the morning for Secretary Bryan's address. Mr. Bryan spoke again last night at the Broadway Tabernacle, and many more persons than could be accommodated went there to hear him.

The services in the two largest cathedrals of the city, St. Patrick's of the Roman Catholic Church and the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, were attended by great numbers. Cardinal Farley and Bishop David H. Greer preached, and both discussed the war from the point of view of religion. Each offered prayers for peace which they had composed.

In the Jewish temples there were special services and special prayers for peace. Each was attended by large congregations.

No estimate could be made last night of the total sum taken up in collections for war sufferers, but it is certain that the American Red Cross Society and organizations engaged in kindred work will receive thousands of dollars.

PRESIDENT JOINS IN PRAYER.

Pastor Asks Guidance for Mr. Wilson as Mediator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Wilson attended the Central Presbyterian Church here today and heard the Rev. James H. Taylor offer a prayer that the United States might be instrumental in restoring peace to Europe, and that Mr. Wilson might receive wisdom and strength as a mediator among the warring nations. With the President were Secretary McAdoo, Mrs. McAdoo, and his cousins, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and Fitzwilliam Woodrow.

In his sermon Mr. Taylor asserted that the war in Europe meant not the breaking down of Christianity but the failure of some people to follow Christian principles. He said that permanent peace would come when the nations of the world turned more to prayer. People who pray, he said, get a better perspective and forget their passions and jealousies. The church was so thronged that there was not even standing room inside. After the services a large crowd waited until the President had taken communion to watch him ride away in his automobile.

Special peace services were held at Mount St. Albans, the site of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Near the peace cross, erected after the Spanish-American War, several thousand persons attended an outdoor meeting. Many members of Congress and Government officials were present, and the Marine Band furnished the music. Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington participated in the services.

President Wilson had intended to attend this meeting, but was prevented by a shower which came up before the meeting started. The weather cleared when the service began.

Archbishop Bonzana, the Papal Delegate to this country, was present at peace services held in connection with the Feast of St. Francis in the Holy Land Memorial Church this morning. In several of the churches war pictures were shown to illustrate the horrors of the conflict.

CHICAGO CHURCHES THRONGED

Gov. Dunne Says if We Can Live in Peace, Other Nations Can Do So.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Churches in Chicago were thronged today by worshippers who joined in the petitions for peace. At a meeting held in a hall in the lower part of the city, Gov. Dunne, Bishops Fallows and Anderson, and Miss Jane Addams were the chief speakers.

Continued on Page 8.

POCKET WIRELESS.

A Simple Apparatus Said to Have Been Invented by Italian Priest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct 4.—A dispatch to The London Times from Rome says that it is reported from Aquila that a priest named Domenico Argentieri has invented a system for receiving wireless messages whereby communications may be received even in closed rooms. No poles or batteries are needed. The apparatus is of the simplest description and can be carried in one's pocket. It also is cheap.

The inventor says that he has been able to take messages sent from the Eiffel Tower and also from German stations. The police, having learned that messages from Centocelle, near Rome, were overheard by Argentieri, have seized all his apparatus, some of which was manufactured by the inventor.

CORNELL ATHLETE INJURED.

Oliver A. Reller Hurled from a Motor Cycle and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The student community at Cornell was shocked when it learned that Oliver A. Reller of St. Louis, Captain of the Cornell track team, was seriously injured in a motorcycle accident this evening.

Victor Anneke of Duluth, a sophomore, was guiding the machine, and Reller was riding as a passenger on the extra seat. They were going over an old road when the machine struck an obstruction and both men were hurled to the ground. They were picked up a half hour afterward and rushed to the Cornell Infirmary. Reller's injuries may prove fatal and Anneke also is in a critical condition.

CROMWELL BARN SET AFIRE.

Cottage and Barn on Neighbor's Place Destroyed Also.

A fire, thought to have been of incendiary origin, caused damage of about $25,000 at the home of ex-Borough President George Cromwell and his neighbor, Miss Edith Walker, at Garrison, Staten Island. A two-story barn, owned by Mr. Cromwell, was destroyed, and the flames spread to a barn on the Walker property and from there to the three-story cottage occupied by Miss Walker. The firemen from New Dorp and Oakwood and the paid department from Dongan Hills responded to the alarm, but they were unable to check the flames.

Miss Walker is in Europe and there was no one in the barn or in her cottage when the fire spread to them.

MYSTERY IN LOST NECKLACE

Mrs. Bibas Can't Explain Disappearance of Diamonds Worth $4,000.

Mrs. Edgar S. Bibas offered a reward of $500 in THE TIMES yesterday for the return of her necklace, containing seventy-six diamonds, worth about $4,000. She said last night that she had worn the necklace exactly two weeks ago, and that on the following Wednesday she first missed it.

"I always carried it in a small chamois bag," she said, "and this never left me except when I was asleep. I cannot imagine how the necklace got lost. I say lost because I do not see how it could have been stolen. It is more the sentimental value of the stones than the money loss that I mourn. The stones belonged originally to my mother and six months ago I had them made into the necklace. I shall be only too glad to pay the reward. As soon as I found that it was gone I notified the police, but all they can do is to watch the pawnshops."

DARES DEATH BY TORPEDO.

Newport Quartermaster Swims Out and Removes Threatening War Nose

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 4.—The cool daring of Samuel Hilton, a quartermaster, is a matter of comment at the Naval Station. Hilton got his chance two days ago when a torpedo and its loaded warhead, holding 210 pounds of explosives, in a test sank off Coddington Cove.

Jacob Anderson, a diving instructor, with the assistance of the members of the gunners' class, got the torpedo to the surface. Quartermaster Hilton then swam out from the beach and unscrewed the warhead nose, which had been made ready for discharge. He removed it from the warhead, making the torpedo safe to handle. If the war-nose had received sufficient jar, the torpedo would have exploded. Hilton saved lives and property by his courage.

HELD UP BY AMNESTY BILL.

Other Cuban Legislation Halted by Washington's Objection.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—Objection from the United States to the Amnesty bill, which the Cuban House passed on Wednesday to free ex-Gov. Asbert, but which would also free some 1,500 other men imprisoned for homicide, interferes greatly with the Government's programme. It was understood that while the President would not sign the bill he had agreed not to veto it, thereby letting it become a law automaticaly. For this service the Asbertistas are said to have promised their support to Government measures pending in Congress which had been held up by a lack of quorums.

The President returned today from a hunting trip, but would not discuss the note, which was similar to previous notes sent to Cuba by the United States whenever amnesty has been attempted.

PRESIDENT IN BALTIMORE.

Motors from Capital to Take Dinner with a Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Wilson motored over to Baltimore this evening to take dinner at the residence of Miss Hoyt, a relative. He did not return to Washington until very late tonight. The dinner was a quiet affair.

This is the second motor trip that the President has made to Baltimore in a week. He went there last Sunday and attended church services with his brother, Joseph R. Wilson.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 21 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Advt.

WILSON AT PEACE WITH COL. HARVEY

President Entertains the Editor, with Whom He Had Been at Odds Since 1912.

AND WRITES TO WATTERSON

End of Differences Arising When Mr. Wilson Rejected Col. Harvey's Support.

UNITING FACTIONS IN PARTY

Support of Glynn in New York, Sullivan in Illinois, and Other Moves Make for Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Wilson and Col. George Harvey have buried the hatchet. It came about this afternoon when Col. Harvey called at the White House by invitation and had a long chat with the man with whom he had been at odds for more than two years and whose public acts he has not hesitated to criticise in the columns of The North American Review, of which Col. Harvey is editor.

It was peace day literally as well as figuratively for the President and the editor. In connection with Col. Harvey's visit it was disclosed that President Wilson and Col. Henry Watterson were in correspondence likely to lead to a restoration of good relations.

The meeting between the President and Col. Harvey was regarded as important enough to justify this statement from the White House: "Col. Harvey, on the invitation of the President, spent an hour with him at the White House this afternoon discussing the general situation."

It was said tonight that the resumption of friendly relations between the two men was initiated when Col. Harvey wrote to the President expressing his sympathy over Mr. Wilson's recent bereavement. Correspondence was then begun. With the way cleared for a settlement of their differences, Col. Harvey made today's meeting easier by writing an article for The North American Review, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Sept. 27, by arrangement, under the heading, "Uphold the President."

In the article Col. Harvey reviewed the Wilson Administration. While he did not hesitate to say that it was to be expected that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives would be reduced at the election, the article was complimentary to the President throughout. It ended with this paragraph: "Our appeal is to all good citizens—first, to register without fail; second, to vote not as partisans but as patriots, and, finally, to uphold the President, who has kept the faith among peoples and among men."

Breach Came in 1912.

The breach between President Wilson and Col. Harvey was the result of a frank talk at a club in New York, at which Mr. Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey; Col. Harvey, then editor of Harper's Weekly, and Col. Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, were present. This meeting occurred early in 1912, a few months before the Democratic Convention in Baltimore. Harper's Weekly, under Col. Harvey's direction, was urging that Mr. Wilson should be the Democratic nominee for President. The story told after the meeting at the New York club was that Mr. Wilson had told Col. Harvey he believed that the latter's support of his candidacy was hurting his chances for the nomination, and he would be glad to have Col. Harvey cease his literary efforts in his behalf. The coolness between Mr. Wilson and Col. Harvey dated from that time.

Col. Watterson also felt aggrieved over what Mr. Wilson had said to Col. Harvey, and since then he, too, has not had the friendliest feelings toward the President. It was learned tonight that recently President Wilson saw some kindly references to himself in The Louisville Courier-Journal, and out of this grew a cordial correspondence.

The patching up of the quarrel between President Wilson and Col. Harvey serves to emphasize, in the minds of prominent Democrats here, the headway that the President is making in harmonizing the differences in the Democratic Party. Whatever feeling there may have been on the part of the Tammany organization in New York against the President, based on the belief that he was behind the candidacies of John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt, for Governor and Senator, respectively, has been dissipated, it is said, in the knowledge that the Federal Administration would give its cordial support to Martin H. Glynn and James W. Gerard, the successful primary candidates. In New Jersey also, it is declared, the President will have the support of his old enemies, the Smith-Nugent faction. Evidence of this was found in the fact that last week the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Representative Walter I. McCoy of East Orange to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Proves an Able Harmonizer.

Another instance of the restoration of harmony in the Democratic ranks is pointed to in Illinois. Although Roger Sullivan was opposed on the stump by Secretary Bryan in his effort to obtain the nomination for Senator, President Wilson, now that Mr. Sullivan has won the primary nomination, is understood to be strongly in favor of his election.

Altogether, according to what is said by close political associates, President Wilson has shown himself to be a master hand at harmonizing party differences. One of his supporters said tonight that it was worthy of note that in Congress also all the Democratic leaders, including Champ Clark, were in thorough accord with the President and the policies of his Administration.

POPE APPEALS TO AUSTRIA.

Writes to Francis Joseph, Urging Him to Shorten the War.

ROME, Oct. 4, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict has addressed an autograph letter to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, this being the ruler's name day, again urging the Emperor to use all his influence to shorten the war as much as possible.

NO EXPLOSIVES IN MOVIES.

Fire Marshal Stops Method to Make Pictures More Realistic.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The use of bombs and explosives in moving picture shows has been prohibited by Thomas J. Ahearn, State Fire Marshal.

"Their special liability to produce fire in the theatre," says Mr. Ahearn, "and their danger of premature discharge in their handling, as well as the danger from panic through their discharge, are the reasons for the prohibition.

"The movies are appealing strongly to our public in the production of war scenes at this time, and in order that more realistic pictures may be presented simultaneously with the appearance of smoke from the muzzles of the guns there are exploded back of the curtain light or heavy bombs, as are needed to produce the desired effect."

ROCKEFELLER AT A PARTY.

Greets Nonagenarian and Drinks Hot Water Instead of Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—John D. Rockefeller yesterday afternoon attended a tea party given in celebration of the 90th birthday of Mrs. William Morris, who lives on his estate. Present at the party also was Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald, 95 years of age, the oldest woman in Tarrytown.

When the conversation drifted to ages Mr. Rockefeller refused to acknowledge that he was getting old, although he admitted "Mrs. Rockefeller says I'm getting round-shouldered." Then he stood up and squared his shoulders to disprove the impeachment.

"Golf is a great game, and you ladies ought to play it," he said, addressing his remarks to the gathering in general rather than to the two nonogenarians.

When tea was served Mr. Rockefeller declined it, asking instead for hot water, which he drank with evident relish.

CAN'T FIND CASSIDY.

Convicted Boss and Willett Keep Away from Their Usual Haunts.

Attempts to find Joseph Cassidy, ex-boss of Queens, and William Willett, the candidate for the Supreme Court nomination, whose conviction has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, failed yesterday.

The last time he was seen either in Long Island City or in Far Rockaway he was on his way to the Adirondacks with Mrs. Cassidy, who is seriously ill. It is believed that he is at his home in Far Rockaway now. The telephone in the house has been disconnected, and a knock at the door yesterday brought no response.

William Willett, who has been conducting a moving picture theatre in Far Rockaway, was said yesterday by some of his associates to be out of town. Robert Elder, counsel for Cassidy, said that whenever there was any legal necessity for producing Mr. Cassidy he could do so within an hour.

HAIR CUT OFF AS SHE SLEPT.

Girl Awakes to Find Her Tresses, the Family's Pride, Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 4.—When Mary Carnova, the 13-year-old daughter of Antonio Carnova of 12 Forest Street, Orange, awoke this morning she found that her long black hair, which was of exceptional beauty and the pride of the family, had been cut off. She did not know how or when she had been despoiled.

The police arrested Polo Cripsy, aged 51, a boarder at the Carnova home, but Carnova would not believe Cripsy was guilty, and the charge against him was dismissed. Chief of Police Drabell believes that the hair was cut off for revenge by some enemy of the girl's father.

KILLED IN I. W. W. RIOTS.

Four Montana Citizens Meet Death in Clashes Over Food.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Oct. 4.—Four men were killed yesterday in towns along the Great Northern Railway in clashes between citizens and men calling themselves Industrial Workers of the World. The band first fought with citizens in Poplar, a town in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. They then moved on to Chelsea, where the crowd of 100 men attempted to break open a commissary car of the railroad. In a fight a civil engineer and two members of the traveling band were killed.

At Wolf Point the men again tried to seize food, and a citizen was killed.

HARVESTER PLANTS RUSHED

International to Re-employ 1,000 Men in Its Milwaukee Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—The International Harvester Company is looking forward to greatly increased business in 1915 as a result of the bumper crops harvested this year. It will be only a matter of a few weeks, officials say, when hundreds of new names will be seen on the payrolls of the corporation's plants throughout the Middle West.

On Monday morning 1,000 men will be called back to their old places in the Milwaukee plant of the International Harvester Company, ready to resume work. The force was reduced on Sept. 1.

MRS. HARDWICK BADLY HURT

Wife of Representative Injured When Auto Goes Over Embankment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Thomas Hardwick, wife of Representative Hardwick of Georgia, had a remarkable escape from death when her electric automobile skidded over an embankment in Rock Creek Park this afternoon. She is now at her home in the Wyoming with a broken collar bone and suffering from shock. In the car with her when the accident occurred were Representative Hardwick and two young nieces, but they escaped uninjured.

The machine went over an embankment and overturned. Representative Hardwick crawled out of the car, and assisted his wife and nieces out. Mrs. Hardwick was removed to her apartments in the Wyoming, where it was stated her condition is not serious.

Carpet Cleaning. J. & J. W. Williams, [illegible] Columbus. Est. 1875. —Advt.

ALLIES DEFEAT GERMAN FLANKING MOVEMENT AND BATTLEGROUND SHIFTS NORTHEAST TO ARRAS; GERMANS LOST AT SOISSONS BUT GAINED AT ROYE

BERLIN REPORTS VICTORIES

Says French Plan to Encircle German Right Is Foiled.

TOUL SORTIES REPULSED

Capture of Two of the Forts Southeast of Antwerp Is Also Claimed.

TERMONDE ALSO TAKEN

Situation in the Entire Theatre of War, It Is Stated, Is Daily More Favorable.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—This official announcement was made today:

"In the siege of Antwerp, Forts Wavre-St. Catherine and Dorpweld have been taken and Fort Waelhem invested. Termonde, an important strategical point, has been occupied.

"On our western wing, a new French attempt to encircle our forces has been repulsed. The French have been ejected from their positions south of Roye.

"Sorties from Toul were repulsed with heavy losses."

Other press matter officially given out today says:

"The Danish paper National Tidende publishes a statement by Gottlieb von Jagow, German Foreign Minister, in which he says that Great Britain had promised France assistance before German troops entered Belgium. England, in fact, had prepared for war by stirring up feeling in the different countries against Germany, after the old English way of playing European Continental States against each other.

"A pamphlet issued by the Bremen Chamber of Commerce on the economical consequences of the present war indicates that Great Britain's naval policy is detrimental to neutral States exporting raw material, and especially detrimental to the United States.

"The Daily Chronicle's Bordeaux report that Gen. von Stenger, commander of the German Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, had given an order that no quarter be granted and for his soldiers to kill all the French encountered, armed or unarmed, is an impudent lie, like the French report that an Austrian motor battery was captured on the Meuse.

"The German press praises the action of the Bundesrath in prohibiting the payment of liabilities, which England has been pressing, in furtherance of the policy to embarrass German trade, which it has pursued since the war was begun by England. England also is suffering from this policy of trade vexation, The Daily Telegraph of London declaring that the British prohibition of sugar importations is proving harmful to several British industries.

"The well-known British paper Graphic glorifies Belgian women who severely injured German soldiers with boiling water. The Sphere publishes illustrations showing women firing at Uhlans, thus honoring the outrages of francs-tireurs.

"Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Independent Party, returning from a French prison, reports having seen Turcos carrying strings upon which were suspended ears, noses, and fingers.

"Jacques Delcassé, son of the French Foreign Minister, a wounded prisoner of war in Germany, praises the splendid treatment received by the French wounded in Germany."

Situation "Favorable" to Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—This German official statement was received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The situation throughout the entire theatre of war become daily more favorable to German arms.

"The Austro-Hungarian Commander in Chief, Archduke Frederick, and the heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Charles Francis, has inspected the greater part of the Austrian Northern Army and expressed themselves well satisfied with the splendid warlike spirit among the troops.

"The Russian troops which crossed the Carpathians and entered the district of Marmaros have been repulsed and driven back in disorder in the direction of the Galician frontier."

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the allied forces have made progress in the region of Soissons, where several German trenches have been taken. The encircling movement on the left flank, where fighting is in full swing near Arras is without decisive result. On the right flank, it is stated, the Allies have advanced in the Woevre region between Apremont and the Meuse.

The German Army Headquarters reports that the situation throughout the entire theatre of war becomes daily more favorable to German arms. A new French attempt to enflank the German right wing is said to have been repulsed, and the French forces ejected from their positions south of Roye. Advances by the Allies from Toul were repulsed with heavy losses, it is stated.

The Russian General Staff announces that the battle at Augustowo, in Russian Poland, ended Saturday with the complete rout of the German Army, which is being pursued in the direction of the East Prussian frontier. The Russian raid over the Carpathians, into Hungary, has reached the Valley of the Magy, in the Ruthenian region.

President Poincaré of France, accompanied by Premier Viviani and Minister of War Millerand, left Bordeaux yesterday for the battle front. This now makes four heads of nations who are with their armies directing the campaigns. The others are Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and King Albert of Belgium.

The Japanese are proceeding along the railway at Wei-Hsien, where their troops have been heavily reinforced. This step is taken despite the protests made by the Chinese Government, and trouble with Chinese troops there is feared, one already having been killed.

Peace services were conducted throughout the United States yesterday in churches of all denominations, in conformity with President Wilson's proclamation, asking the country to pray for peace. President Wilson attended services at Washington.

KAISER'S PRIZE FOR FIRST BOMB ON LONDON

Offers Special Decoration to First German Aviator Who Does It —Prizes for Other Air Feats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Wiring from Amsterdam under date of Saturday, The Standard's correspondent says:

"Information has been received here from Berlin that the Kaiser has promised to confer a special decoration of the Second Class of the Order of the Red Eagle on the first German aviator who succeeds in dropping explosives on London.

"Lesser, but still unusual, honors are promised to German aviators who succeed in dropping explosives either on a British warship or some town in England other than London."

BRITISH AIRMAN SAFE UNDER RAIN OF SHELLS

Flies From Antwerp Over German Lines, Dodging Smoke Balls and Shrapnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—The Morning Post publishes from Antwerp the following dispatch, dated Friday:

"I witnessed today from outside Lierre a most interesting aerial engagement, if engagement is the proper word for a flight under heavy shell fire. A little after 4 o'clock a British naval biplane rose out of Antwerp and headed for the German lines between Willebroeck and Heyndonck. These machines fly with almost incredible swiftness. This one passed a fast motor car going in the same direction as easily as a swallow passes a sparrow.

"As soon as the British aeroplane got over the German lines it came under the fire of the German guns specially designed to attack aviators. Two of these guns engaged the aviator. They fired first ranging shells which, on bursting, left a thick ball of black smoke. These shells apparently were fired with a difference in elevation of 500 feet, and were designed to ascertain the elevation of the aeroplane, but the aeroplane seemed to shape its course so as to avoid passing near the smoke balls, which were in any case at a greater height than itself.

"The German guns then began with shrapnel fire, as if satisfied with the information given by the ranging shells. Twelve shells were fired, all at a greater height than the aeroplane, as if the design were to scatter balls on it from above. Changing its course occasionally, the aeroplane flew about, completed its work, and winged its way back to the Belgian lines. Its passage in safety under the bursting shrapnel was one of the most exciting warfare incidents imaginable."

SAVED FRENCHMAN'S HOME.

Kaiser's Brother-in-Law Left a Note Emphasizing the Fact.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, with other Germans recently visited Pierrefonds, a French town eight miles southeast of Compiègne, where M. Clement-Bayard, a Paris manufacturer, has a home. Entering M. Clement-Bayard's home the Duke left for the manufacturer an autograph and the following note:

"I restore your home with its beautiful objects of art in the same state as I found them, without breaking or damaging, as the servants can testify. You see that the Germans are not barbarians, as has been charged."

A château in the same town, however, according to the Matin, was burned by German troops.

During a visit to Germany just before the war, M. Clement-Bayard was arrested on a charge of espionage. This called out a protest from the French Government.

POINCARE AND VIVIANI START FOR THE FRONT

French President and Premier Go to Congratulate the Troops on the Firing Line.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 4.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Premier Viviani and Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, left here at noon today for a visit to the front. The party traveled in an automobile, and will be absent from the temporary capital for three or four days.

The President goes to the battle line, not to take part in the strategy, as is the case with the Emperor William and possibly the Emperor Nicholas, but that he may personally congratulate the troops upon the bravery they have displayed in the long and stubborn fighting.

M. Poincaré long ago determined upon this project, but until now has been prevented from executing it either by the necessity of presiding at the daily conferences of the Cabinet or by the wish of the military authorities, who thought the time inopportune for the trip.

The news of the President's departure for the front has given rise to a crop of rumors that the Allies have gained a great victory the news of which is withheld, and that M. Poincaré has gone to witness the final discomfiture of the Germans. The correctness of this deduction is officially denied, and it is repeated that the situation in the fighting zone is as described in the afternoon statement of the War Office. It is added that the President's sole motive is to convey to the troops the nation's appreciation of their long and difficult struggle to free the soil of invaders.

M. Poincaré will first visit the headquarters of Gen. Joseph Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French Army.

Three monarchs—the Russian Emperor, the German Emperor, and the King of the Belgians—and the President of France are now taking part in battles or are on their way to visit the troops in the field.

The German Emperor has been on both western and eastern frontiers, while King Albert has been on the actual firing line ever since the war began. The Russian Emperor has left Petrograd for the front.

MUST EXPLAIN ESCAPE OF GERMAN CRUISERS

British Admiral Troubridge Recalled From Mediterranean to Tell About Goeben and Breslau.

Rear Admiral Ernest Charles Troubridge, commander of the British cruiser squadron in the Mediterranean, has been recalled to London to explain why the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau escaped after they left the Straits of Messina early in August, according to the information brought here from Europe.

The escape of these cruisers into the Dardanelles, where they were purchased by Turkey, caused a good deal of disappointment and angry criticism in England. It has never been understood how the former German warships, swift though they are, were able to elude the vigilance of the British squadron whose mission it was to capture them.

Admiral Troubridge was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean cruiser squadron in 1912, after having served for four years as Chief of the War Staff at the Admiralty. Prior to his promotion as head of the War Staff he was a Captain and Chief of Staff in the Mediterranean, having been sent there on sea service after filling the position of Naval Attaché successively at Vienna, Madrid, and Tokio.

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELAS "Better than ever!" Say Connoisseurs.—Advt.

ALLIES CAPTURE TRENCHES

War Office Reports Progress in the Soissons Region.

TOWN THE HINGE OF BATTLE

Turning Movement Now Said to Extend to Donai, Close to Belgian Frontier.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT ARRAS

But There Is No Decisive Result Yet in the Struggle on German Right Flank.

PARIS, Oct. 4, 10:57 P. M.—The official announcement issued by the French War Office tonight reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several German trenches have been taken. The battle on the left wing is still in progress, without any decisive result having been attained.

The text of the communication is as follows:

"First—On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras, without any decision having as yet been reached. The action has been less violent between the upper valley of the Ancre and the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise. We have made progress in the region of Soissons, where some of the enemy's trenches have been captured.

"Second—On almost all the remainder of the front the lull, already noted, persists. In the Woevre region we have made some progress between Aprémont and the Meuse and on the Rupt de Mad."

The afternoon statement issued by the War Office said:

"First—On our left wing: After having repulsed all the enemy's attacks we have resumed the offensive at several points.—At other places our positions are well maintained.

"Second—On the centre: Nothing noteworthy has taken place as far east as the Argonne region. In the Argonne we have driven the enemy back toward the north. In the south of Woevre we are making progress, but very slowly.

"Third—On our right wing: In Lorraine and the Vosges there is nothing new."

The force that made the gain at Soissons was undoubtedly the British troops under Sir John French, which have been holding that part of the line since the battle of the Aisne began. Their sudden activity after several days of quiet suggests that they have been reinforced, perhaps by the troops from India, the last of whom landed at Marseilles last Wednesday.

SAYS VON KLUCK IS CAUGHT IN NET

English Correspondent Asserts Allies Have Outmanoeuvred the Germans.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—France knows that good news lurks behind the veiled lines of the bulletins. It is better news even than that of the fighting at Roye, where Bavarian regiments were cut up and routed by a surprise attack in which the French infantry, who had advanced with amazing rapidity, were hurled upon the Germans' lines under cover of darkness. The Bavarians were demoralized by that sudden onslaught, and their attempt to retreat developed into a disorderly panic. Hundreds were killed and large numbers captured.

Afterward Gen. von Kluck and his staff officers sent up reinforcements, and the German divisional officers succeeded in rallying their men and sending them to a counter attack; but the French infantry gained ground as far as La Chavatte, and Gen. Joffre has himself announced that the Germans' violent efforts to regain their position have been repulsed and shattered.

The net has closed in upon them, and all their struggling has only made it bulge out into a preposterous shape, which can hardly be called a line. The German front on the right shows a series of erratic curves and sharp angles, into which the French have driven wedges.

To the extreme north the flank attack of the Allies is threatening their main positions in the centre, which will soon become untenable. Lower down to the west their army corps are practically divided by French columns at Lassigny, according to the news [illegible] published, a large force of Germans is entirely surrounded.

Germans' Hope in Intrenchments.

The Germans' only hope now lies in the trenches which they have been digging for the last fortnight and the heavy masses of men they are withdrawing from the centre to strengthen their right wing and their long line of communications. It was for this purpose they made such violent attacks upon the British lines as those described in the official report of a staff officer under Sir John French. That tremendous cannonade was to mask the westerly movements of their reserves behind the lines. It was meant to conceal the withdrawal of their main forces from Alsace and Lorraine in answer to appeals for help sent by wireless messages from Gen. von Kluck and other commanders. These messages were intercepted and read at a French wireless station.

As is known from another wireless dispatch from Gen. von Kluck, he was taken utterly by surprise.

French strategy has outmanoeuvred the German Headquarters Staff at every turn after the first phase of the war. But there is another reason for the defeat of the German hopes. It is the spirit of the French soldier.

I have lived among the French troops since the beginning of the war, and I think I may claim now to know a little of the psychology which animates them. They have a fine strain of blood, which makes them brave in spite of a more vivid imagination than belongs to the English "Tommies," and gay in spite of moments of self-pity, when they think of the women and children whom they have left behind. They hate this war, and find it "horrible."

French intelligence is so keen, even in the ranks, that the men discuss the ethics of war like philosophers, and arrive at the conclusion that it is a stupid barbarity forced upon them; but they fight with a heroism beyond all praise, and are eager to risk their lives almost too rashly.

At the present moment they are in their best form—tuned up, as one of them described it, to the top note of enthusiasm. The fact that the Germans were balked of their entry into Paris has been worth more than a new army corps to Gen. Joffre. It lifted a heavy weight from the back of the French soldier; it broke the dread spell of the German advance and restored his own self-confidence. Now he is sure of victory, and he counts his own life as nothing so that France may be liberated.

FIGHTING NEAR LILLE.

If French Are in Force There, von Kluck Seems to be Outflanked.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5, 3:33 A. M.—The Daily Mail correspondents in France report fighting in and around Douai, in the Department of the North, eighteen miles south of Lille, and say that if the French have reached Douai in force the situation of the German Gen. von Kluck must be desperate.

"Gen von Kluck," the correspondents say, "has had all the reinforcements which can be spared him and yet finds himself outnumbered at every point. There are many indications from German prisoners, from French officers and from members of the British transport service, the combined testimony of whom it is difficult to disbelieve, that the German Army is becoming demoralized. The German prisoners are dirty and hungry and suffering from the effects of bad food, bad atmosphere and bad sanitation.

"Their trenches are too deep to make the lifting out of the dead an easy matter, and in some cases no attempt has been made to remove bodies. Sanitary, as well as military, reasons are making the advance slow.

"The timidity of the German outposts, who surrender when surprised, is strong evidence of their demoralization."

A Bordeaux dispatch to The Times says:

"The Germans may soon have cause to regret the success of the movement which carried them to St. Mihiel and the banks of the Meuse. While their engineers are making unavailing efforts to bridge the river again, the French are working step by step toward their rear."

GERMAN RETREAT IN DANGER?

Much-Censored Dispatch Hints at Cutting of Communications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily News, sent on Saturday from a town in France, the name of which, as well as other passages in the telegram, is suppressed by the censor, says:

"The violent and repeated attacks of the Prussians against the French line between Craonne and Argonne were but to mask a great and rapid German movement, which, aided by reinforcements from the east through Belgium was to outflank the Allies primarily and in any case to secure the Germans' main lines of communication and a broad road home, [passage evidently deleted,] but the French were quicker; their wonderful railways prepared a shocking surprise for von Kluck. The impregnable British position at Soissons was the hinge of this huge door which was being shut against the exit of the German Army.

"Vainly at Noyon and Roye the Germans have thrown their strength against this closing of the barrier. As at Roye, they have been thrown back. There some Bavarian regiments have been found. As the Germans moved north and tested the way west as they went, they discovered this barrier still moving in against them.

"The end of that barrier moving against the Germans, with its hinge at Soissons, is now close to the frontier. I cannot say that the German line through Valenciennes, Cambrai, and St. Quentin has yet been cut, but if an official communication now announced it, it would not surprise me. They are intrenched there no doubt and will be difficult to move.

"In any case, that way home—the way the Germans came—is certainly so narrowed by this time that it would allow, so to speak, an exit only in single file. There is left for the Prussians the line of the Meuse through Dinant and Namur and [excision by the censor] direction through Luxemburg."

FRENCH AMBUSH GERMANS.

Lure Them Within Range of Masked Batteries—800 Captured.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—"The French, taking a leaf out of the German book, are adopting the ambuscading methods used so successfully by the Germans during the early periods of the war," says Reuter's Paris correspondent.

"When the approach of two German divisions was reported between the Oise and the Somme Rivers French dragoons advanced to meet them, occupying a village. After exchanging a few shots the dragoons retired, drawing the Germans after them as far as a forest, where a heavy force of French infantry had been posted, supported by light artillery.

"When the Germans were drawn into range by the pretended retirement of the dragoons, the French batteries opened mercilessly, and the German columns in panic threw down their arms and fled. In this action the French took 800 pris-

FRENCH SHELL FUMES PETRIFIED GERMANS

Dead Men Stood With Their Fingers on Triggers, Cigarettes Between Their Lips.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—Telegraphing from Paris, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"That the fumes of the famous French 3-inch shell have a most deadly effect in an inclosed space is shown by a scene that met the eyes of the French, penetrating a chateau occupied by the Germans, and which they had just bombarded.

"Entering the drawing room, they found a company of Württemburgians petrified in action. Some were at the windows taking aim, with their fingers still pressing the trigger, while others were at the tables where they had been playing games, with cards in their hands, while still others had cigarettes between their lips.

"An officer stood with his mouth open, as if in the act of dictating an order, and all the corpses looked absolutely life-like."

GERMANS SHIFTING FORCES.

Paris Thinks They Are Playing for Delay in the French Campaign.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—News both from the west and east of the field of war continues favorable, although not decisive enough to justify the rumors with which Paris has been filled for several days or the impatient hopes of those who fail to realize the magnitude of the operations.

Hard as it is to bear the strain of waiting for a decision of the gigantic struggle, the deliberately vague phrases of the official communiqués indicate a gradual change in the whole position which is of the best augury. The German armies' efforts to break the girdle that is tightening about them on the west, south, and east nowhere have won definite success.

The Sixteenth Army Corps of the Crown Prince's army seems to have been moved about from one part of the front to another in such a way as to suggest that, failing reinforcements from Germany and Belgium, attempts to transfer troops to weak points are resulting in dislocation. It was noted yesterday that parts of the German force attempting to break through in the neighborhood of Roye have been brought up from their centre.

Though it gives evidence of a certain mobility, this sort of thing cannot long continue. The allied forces are being slowly but continuously strengthened, and their lines of communication and supply are abundant and safe from attack. Already the Germans have lost their power of offense, and are evidently playing for delay while, as they hope, Antwerp falls and frost closes the East Prussian plains.

A correspondent of the Gaulois who is fighting with the French Army says that at Clermont-en-Argonne the German Crown Prince seems to have given orders for the town to be burned when it was evacuated by the army under his command. Even a refuge for old men maintained by the Little Sisters of the Poor is said to have been burned, although the Mother Superior threw herself upon her knees before the future ruler of Germany and begged him to spare it.

The son of Gabriel Hanotaux, who is a Lieutenant of the 132d Infantry, having been wounded near Rheims and made a prisoner, is now in a fortress near Berlin. Lieut. Delcasse, son of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is also a prisoner at Halle.

ARRAS FIGHTING INCESSANT.

Desultory Firing Going On at Other Points of Long Line.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, (via Paris,) Oct. 4, 11:31 P. M.—After the determined attacks and counter-attacks of the past few days there has been more or less calm along the western front since yesterday afternoon, except on the extreme wing near Arras, where the fighting has continued incessantly.

Both armies, however, have kept up desultory firing at nearly all points, although the infantry did not come into action.

The French soldiers were greatly surprised today to see their British comrades, after the long spell in the trenches, retire to some distance in the rear and inflate several footballs and begin lively games. Some of the British battalions had lost a large proportion of their numbers in the severe battles of the last week, but the zest of the men for the sport was unabated. Two battalions engaged in a regular match, on the result of which some money changed hands. The players stripped off their tunics and caps, but retained their footgear, which was covered with thick layers of clay from the trenches.

This morning most of the units not actually advanced on the firing line attended open-air religious services conducted by the army chaplains.

The news that President Poincaré is coming to the front has created a good impression in all ranks in the army.

ERIN'S NURSES IN PARIS.

Transformed Yacht Lands Red Cross Equipment in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, now fitted out as a hospital ship under the control of the British Red Cross Committee in Paris, has landed in France the Duchess of Westminster and a number of nurses who since have come to Paris. The surgeons accompany the party, and there is a very complete outfit.

CZAR AT THE FRONT.

He Called Out the Reserves Before Leaving the Capital.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Oct. 5.—Emperor Nicholas has arrived at army heaquarters at the front, according to a dispatch received here tonight.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War; the Court Minister, and the Palace Commandant accompanied Emperor Nicholas to the front.

Empress Alexandra and the daughters of the monarch bade him farewell at the railway station, where there were scenes of great enthusiasm, the crowds shouting, "On to Berlin!" and "On to Vienna!"

Before his departure Emperor Nicholas signed a ukase calling out the reserves and ordering the mobilization of the mounted troops in the eastern provinces and also the Territorials.

FLEET HAMMERS CATTARO.

Destroys Fort and Wireless Station—Sarajevo Cut Off.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CHIASSO, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Anglo-French fleet has resumed the bombardment of Cattaro and has destroyed Lustica, one of its strongest forts. The wireless station also has been destroyed.

The Serbs have completely surrounded Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. After a fierce fight on the north and east, the Serbs succeeded in capturing the railway, thus isolating the city from the rest of Austria.

ANTWERP GRIMLY AWAITS BATTLE

A City of Deathly Stillness by Night and Feverish Activity by Day.

DETERMINED TO DIE HARD

It Will Cost Germans 100,000 Men to Capture Them, the People Say.

AN ARMORED TRAIN READY

Powerful and Deadly Devices of Protection Installed by an American Company.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A graphic picture of Antwerp under siege is brought back from that city by a correspondent of The New York World, who returned today from the beleaguered city after spending some time there. He writes:

There is just one thing certain about Antwerp that one can say without fear of contradiction, and only one. That is that on the stroke of 8 o'clock every night Antwerp becomes the darkest and blackest city in the world. Not the faintest glimmer of light is to be seen anywhere. Not a sound is to be heard. Even the footfalls of the few privileged persons allowed to be out after 8 o'clock are deadened. The people actually tread softly. Add to this a dark and lowering sky and you have a real "city of dreadful nights."

At least that is how my first Antwerpian night impressed me. Almost anything else that you may say about this quaint Belgian city under present conditions is quite likely to be contradicted. I shall only tell what I have seen and heard.

As you sail up the Scheldt River after leaving Flushing you pass mile after mile of absolutely flat, absolutely drear mudland without a living or growing thing in sight. Not a tree breaks the landscape; nothing but dank desolation, utter solitude. After all you have read of how Belgium has been laid waste you begin to feel that all of Belgium is like this. In fact, you are somewhat prepared to find Antwerp itself a barren waste of mudland.

First Sight of the City.

As you get nearer to the city, however, you come into sight of the first fort. Here and there a sentry stands on top of the dike silhouetted against the sky. He is the only thing you have seen in twenty miles that is more than a foot high. And a queer figure he makes, for the Belgian soldier is a little bit of a chap and the bayonet of his rifle towers several feet over his head. He resembles in a striking manner the toy soldiers we played with as children, and you are in constant fear that he will topple over the next minute.

"Soon all along the dike other fancy little figures climb up and wave their caps in friendly greeting. As you approach the landing pier you come almost on top of a very well constructed pontoon bridge which the Belgians have built across the Scheldt for the passage of troops.

As we drew up to the pier we pull alongside he steamer Brussels of the Great Eastern Railway Company, her decks fairly swarming with fair-haired Belgian refugees, children outnumbering the grown-ups five to one. Most of them are wearing wooden sabots; many of them are barefooted. On the pier are several hundred more. We shall take them back with us. They are from tiny villages and hamlets around Louvain and Termonde.

Their baggage? Oh, yes, this family of five have theirs tied up in a handkerchief, which the mother clasps in her arms, while next to them a group of seven have enough almost to fill a sheet, and the two smallest children are asleep on it. Most of them have walked all the way to Antwerp, and even if the fires the Germans set in their homes spared anything, it is rather difficult to carry two or three babies and any large amount of household effects twenty or thirty miles.

There is no formality about going ashore. You simply walk up the gangplank, and there you are. The customs men make a pretense of looking at your baggage. Nobody carries more than he can walk in nowadays. We had been careful to have our passports viséd at the Belgian Embassy before leaving London, but they were never looked at.

A Busy Place by Day.

And now for this city of contrasts, for if Antwerp is a "city of dreadful night" it is all bustle and stir in the daytime. In fact, the whole city lives in the streets while daylight lasts, as if to make up for the gay evenings it is robbed of. Or perhaps it is for fear the people may miss something that is going on, some fresh rumor, that they flock to the streets.

Even the old women sit in the open doorways hearing the gossip and now and then doing a little sewing or knitting. A flag floats lazily from the tall steeple of the Cathedral, and that reminds me of a bit of conversation I heard that is not without its grim humor.

"I am going to change hotels today," said a man to a friend.

"Why?" asked the other.

"Because I am within thirty yards of the Cathedral," was the reply.

The centre of all activity in Antwerp is the Hotel St. Antoine. Here is the headquarters of the Belgian Government. Here at the present time are most of the foreign Ministers, and from this place everything radiates. Military headquarters is next door to it, and all day long high-powered automobiles come roaring and snorting to its doors, bearing military officials of every rank and, in every imaginable style of uniform.

The Government has taken over every automobile in the city, and the absolute recklessness with which they tear through the crowded streets, utterly regardless of the danger to life and limb, is terrifying.

Some people may tell you that Antwerp is indifferent to its fate, but it made no such impression on me. Never have I been in a more serious city. Except around the St. Antoine during luncheon and dinner, and in the cafés just before the coming of the dark hour, you do not see anything approaching jollity. The people do not smile. They go about with serious faces. In fact, outside of the places I have mentioned, I don't think I heard anybody laugh. Most of the folks I saw seated at the tables on the sidewalks outside the cafés were drinking their beer or light wines—no spirits are permitted to be sold—in silence and with solemn faces.

Of course there are exceptions to this as there are to everything else. For instance, under the guidance of a man who "knows the ropes" I went into a café on a street which before the war was occupied largely by German shops, restaurants, cafés, &c. These were all wrecked by a mob, and the window frames and doors are boarded up.

This particular café is run by a woman with two pretty daughters, who I judged were aged about 16 and 17 years old, respectively. Also there was a very attractive barmaid. A good-looking young Belgian officer was making love to all three of them between drinks—not beer and not light wine.

Music is also forbidden in Antwerp, so the young Belgian officer inserted a coin in an automatic piano, which started up a lively tango tune, and the young officer danced with each one in turn. But the music and the dancing were subdued and entirely decorous.

Signs of the Zeppelins.

"There," said a volunteer guide to me, indicating a fair-sized shop which looked like a New York department store on a small scale, "is the largest shop in Antwerp. It is just selling out what it has got. It will probably have no more stock until after the war. You can't buy a suit of woolen underwear or a flannel shirt in the whole town."

A moment later one of my traveling companions emerged from the shop with a package under his arm.

"I was nearly freezing to death on the boat," he said, "because I was wearing my thinnest American underwear, so I just bought a set of woolens."

Every visitor to Antwerp is taken to the places where the Zeppelin bombs fell, and after surveying the havoc they created one does not wonder at the Stygian darkness into which the city is plunged at night. In one street about as wide as Forty-second Street, the walls of the houses on both sides of the street for a distance of what would approximate a little more than half of one of our north and south blocks are filled with so many holes that they look as if the bullets had been sprayed from a hose.

In the residence section every home displays a huge flag from its second-story window and the big broad black stripe of the Belgian colors, proving more weather-proof than the yellow and red, gives the effect of mourning. So one feels somehow that one is walking through narrow avenues of the dead.

Out to the city gates is as far as one may go. Here you find plenty of soldiers, but they do not impress you as being very military. Of course, they are not the flower of Belgium's little army. The flower is mostly lying under the sod, and what is left is outside the city, where it makes raids whenever possible on the Germans.

These men that you see are mostly volunteers in nondescript uniforms, and very slovenly. Two privates on sentry duty are lolling on a toolbox outside a motor repair factory. An officer passes, and not only do the men not salute, but they hardly give him a look, and do not even change their lounging attitude on the box.

But do not imagine Antwerp is not going to fight. Probably long before this is printed you will have heard of the doings of her armored train, which I am told is the most formidable of its kind ever used in warfare.

The English have furnished the guns for it and it is said to have been put through a most severe test and to have come out with flying colors. It may run out any night now and the Belgians say there is a nasty surprise in store for the Germans. And this is what may bring about an attack on Antwerp at any time if the Germans can spare the troops.

The little Belgian Army cannot expect to keep on playing the part of a little fox terrier dashing out and biting and snapping at the heels of the big German dog without the big dog turning on it.

It will take at least 200,000 men to take Antwerp, the wiseacres say, and the Germans will lose 100,000 before the other 100,000 will walk in.

Help From an American Firm.

In this connection I wish I were at liberty to tell you the name of the [illegible] concern which [illegible] the defense of Antwerp. It has furnished aeroplanes, shells, and other ammunition, miles of barbed wire, and had connected the wire entanglements with the full force of the city's electric plant. A few cows have been driven into the wire entanglements and the result would make the record in Sing Sing's death house pale into insignificance.

The name of this concern is known to practically every man and woman in business in the United States, and upwards of 500,000 persons in New York send the parent concern a check each month.

So Antwerp seems likely to know its fate soon. Some people are very confident and are talking about what will happen when the Belgian Army marches into Brussels.

"Mafeking night in London will be nothing to what will happen when we march into Brussels," a military man remarked to me.

"But do you think the Germans will leave any Brussels for you to march into?"

"Ah! That we don't know, but we will have the celebration anyhow."

And now the men are running around putting out the lights and the police and civic guards are urging every one indoors. Now all is blackness, for the people have gone to the upper floors of their homes, where they sit and talk in whispers around one feeble light, no beam of which is visible from the street, because brown paper has been pasted over it.

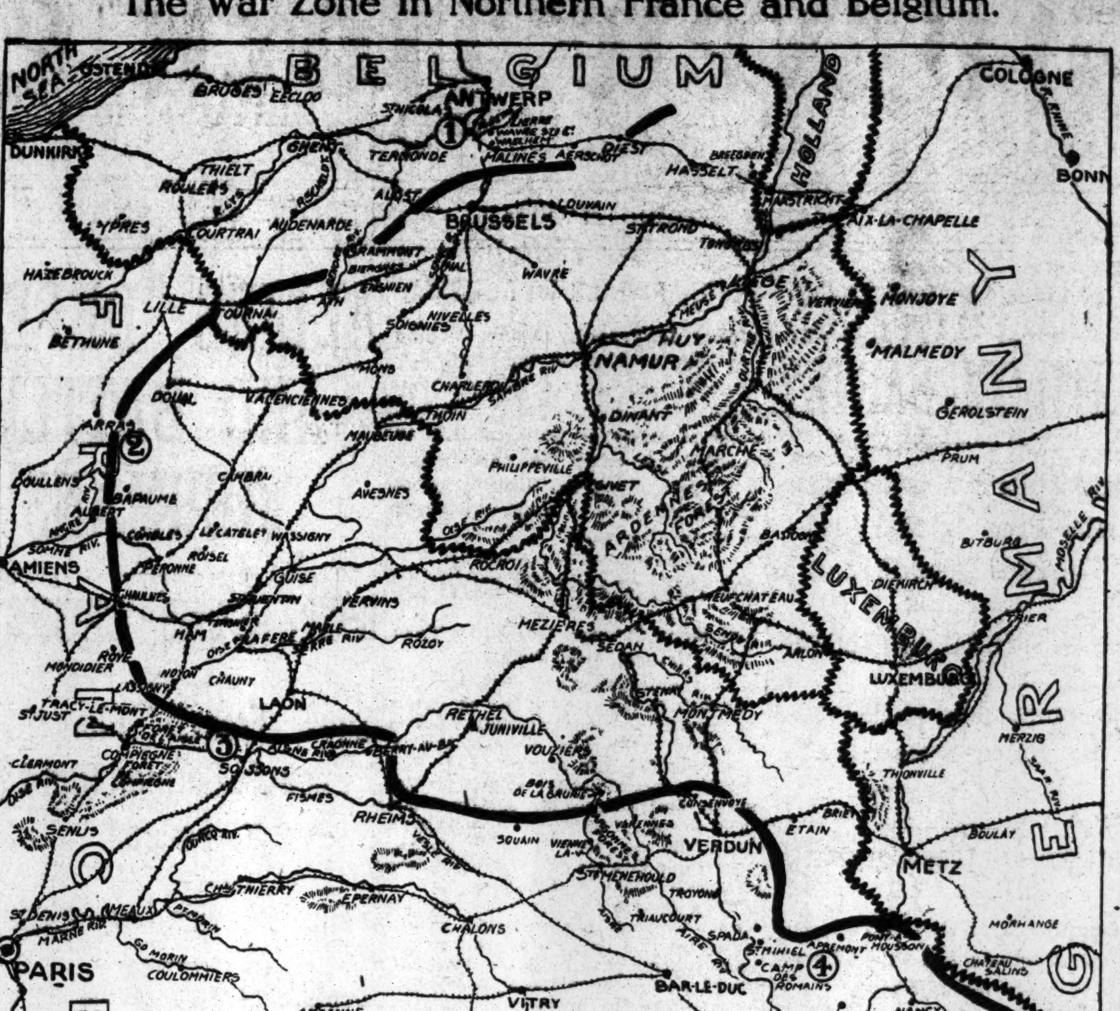
On our little boat returning to London we have over 500 refugees, all with the same stories to tell. They were all accompanied by the priests of their villages, without whom they will not stir.

One priest told me that in one village of 148 houses four German soldiers appeared. Not a shot was fired, no army came near, no sound of battle came to this quiet place. Yet the four German soldiers set fire to the place and burned 124 houses. Then they went away.

In the third party was a woman with three children, one a babe of six months. They were from a place near Alost. Through one of the priests who had also been a professor of languages at the University in Louvain, she told her story in a few brief sentences.

Where was her husband? Killed by the Germans. Was he a soldier? No; a farm laborer. Was this all her family? Yes, all but the baby. Whose baby was it? Didn't know. Where did she get it? [illegible]

The War Zone in Northern France and Belgium.



1. Antwerp reports that all her fortresses hold out, though Waelhem is badly damaged. The German attack appears to have shifted to the forts on the east of the city. The German report says two forts have fallen.
2. The effort of the allied forces to turn the Germans' right wing was continued yesterday in the neighborhood of Arras with greater violence than at other points, but without decisive result.
3. The French War Office reported progress in the region about Soissons, announcing the capture of some of the German intrenchments.
4. In the Woevre region French advantages are reported in the district between Aprémont and the Meuse River.

THE WAR SITUATION

Shift of Offensive Movement to Allies' Side a Significant Sign—Germans Must Soon Retire Unless They Can Rush Up More Troops to Check the Northward March of Foes—Transylvania Invasion as a Spur to Rumania.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The repulse of the vigorous German assaults between the Avre and Somme Rivers, near Roye, is an important gain for the Allies. This part of their line is held by an army of French reserves under Gen. D'Amade. There was a chance that these troops might prove weaker material than the corps of the active army that are holding the line further to the south. The selection of this region for the German attacks is also due to the fact that they can rush troops to this part of the line more easily than to the portion further to the south. Both railroads and highways are more numerous in the north. By using both systems of communication the Germans have been able to rush forward large forces of reserves from beyond the Rhine.

At the same time the French have checked the army of the German Crown Prince, which was advancing through the Argonne Hills, between the Aisne and Meuse Rivers. All along the line the aggressive moves of the Germans have been repulsed, while the extension of the Allies' left flank has continued, and has reached a point northeast of Arras.

The weakness of the German position lies in the fact that they cannot afford merely to hold their lines. This would give the Allies opportunity to make use of their superior numbers to extend around one or even both German flanks. The British have now had two months in which to gather in their regular army detachments from their colonies. The next week should see a large increase in the strength of the British armies on the Continent.

The great battle in Northern France has now reached a stage where the Germans must break through the allied line at some point, or else must soon fall back to protect their flanks. So far they have been able to oppose the flanking armies of the Allies by rushing forward corps of reserves from Germany. There is a limit to their available supply of troops, which must have been nearly reached in the present operations.

Unless the Germans can send forward 200,000 additional men to fill the gap between Douai, east of Arras, and Alost, in Belgium, they will be forced by a further extension of the left flank of the Allies to start a general retirement from the advance position along the Aisne River. Such a retirement does not mean a serious defeat, any more than did the long retirement of the left wing of the Allies from the Sambre to the Marne during the first three weeks of the war. It is only when an army is disorganized that a pursuit can inflict upon it serious losses. In any retreat an army loses a certain number of stragglers, and generally has to abandon its wounded to fall into the hands of the enemies.

The noteworthy retreat of Gen. von Kluck from the Seine to the Aisne indicates that the German retreat from their present line could be carried out with equal efficiency. The principal result of such a retirement would be an admission of the superiority of the Allies in force, which would encourage the allied nations to extra efforts, while it would tend to depress the Germans.

The occupation of Raygrod, Kalwaria, and Mariampol by the Russians shows that the German invasion from East Prussia has been pushed back to its own borders. The Germans still occupy a narrow strip of Russian territory immediately east of their border. The Russians now have a numerical superiority along this front, and, still more important, they are more experienced in the type of fighting necessary to secure results in the low-lying country of this theatre of operations.

This country between the Niemen River and the head waters of the Narew River is a flat, swampy district, where it is very difficult for any wheel transportation to get off of the main roads. The long spell of rainy weather has made military operations even more difficult than usual. This will slow down all operations, but should be appreciably to the advantage of the Russians. Having larger wheels for their artillery and their wagons, they can make better progress than the Germans, and can get the advantage of full strength of their artillery fire, while the low-set German guns are liable to get stuck in the mud, making them unable to get to the point where needed.

The report of a battle near Kielce, in Southwest Poland, shows that the Germans still maintain their advance position in Poland. For the last month they have occupied the western third of Russian Poland with little opposition from the Russians. The retreat of the Austrians to the position at Tarnow now places the Austrian and German forces on a continuous line from Parnew, north of the Vistula River, near Plock.

The reported invasion of Transylvania can have little immediate influence on the campaign in Silesia. Its greatest value will come from its encouragement to the Rumanians to join in the war against Austria. The Hungarian Province of Transylvania contains approximately 3,000,000 Rumanians, 700,000 Hungarians, and 75,000 Germans. The Rumanians have long had the ambition to free this province from Hungarian rule and to unite the Rumanian race under one Government. The approach of Russians from the north may lead the Rumanians to invade Transylvania in order to forestall a Russian occupation.

The rumor concerning the transfer of the Austrian capital to Prague, or to Salzburg, has no relation to the military situation. It would be impossible for the Russians to get to Vienna in less than three weeks, even if they should concentrate the greater part of their forces on a campaign against the Austrian capital. It is certain that they cannot do this; it is very unlikely that they will undertake any move toward Vienna until they have settled accounts with the more important German armies in Poland and East Prussia.

Victory in war comes not from the occupation of cities, but only from the defeat of the enemy's armies. Russia's campaign has been notably guided by strategic principles. It is almost certain that her entire efforts for the next two months will be directed against the German armies.

Even if the German armies should be pushed back to the Oder River, a move against Vienna would be undertaken only as an expedition of secondary importance, carried out by reserve armies that could not find a place in the fighting lines against the Germans.

BRITISH FORCES DEFEND ANTWERP

Heavy Artillery Co-operating with Belgians' Pressing Back the Germans.

ALL THE FORTS HOLD OUT

Waelhem Badly Damaged, It Is Admitted, but New Forces "Smothered" Invaders.

FIGHTING SHIFTS EASTWARD

Germans Take Two Villages on Dutch Border Near Maastricht and Set One on Fire.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5, 4:25 A. M.—The Morning Post's English correspondent in Antwerp makes the following statement:

"The Belgian field artillery is cooperating effectually with our heavy artillery. Our infantry is intrenched on the near bank of the Nèthe, opposite the main German forces. Two German attempts to cross the river have been smothered by our artillery."

This dispatch is the first intimation that English forces have gone to Antwerp and are co-operating with the Belgians in the defense of that city.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—An official statement from Antwerp received by Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The artillery duel continued throughout the day. The general situation is unchanged."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, in a dispatch filed Sunday, says:

"The German troops today displayed greater activity around the Dutch frontier. They occupied Lanaeken after a short bombardment."

A dispatch to the Central News from Antwerp, dated Sunday night, says:

"The Germans have been repulsed. They asked for a two hours' armistice to bury their dead, but the Belgians refused to comply.

"The Belgians have destroyed all the bridges over the River Nèthe. The Germans attempted unsuccessfully to rebuild the bridges."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that as a result of the flooding of the country in the neighborhood of Fort Waelhem a heavy German siege battery was engulfed and a big gun was lost.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Belgian Minister here today received dispatches from Antwerp denying a report that three forts defending the city had fallen. He states that Fort Waelhem was badly damaged by the Germans, but that none of the fortifications surrendered, and that the Belgians have strong positions, which they are holding successfully.

A news dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that word has reached there from Antwerp that Fort Waelhem destroyed an entire regiment of the besieging Germans on Saturday afternoon.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam quotes the newspaper Handelsblad at Antwerp as saying that the Belgians are still in possession of Fort Waelhem. The Belgians occupy strong positions north of the River Nèthe. Hitherto the Germans had not attempted to force a crossing of the river.

Flags have been hoisted on the Town Hall and the towers of the churches in Antwerp to indicate that these buildings are historic monuments.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from The Hague says:

"Refugees arriving here tonight from Antwerp say that the position of the Belgian forces is excellent, and that the German advance has been steadily checked. The forts are admirably resisting the heavy German artillery fire.

"In the City of Antwerp itself great hopes are entertained of a final victory. There is not the slightest panic. King Albert is continually in the trenches personally conducting operations. The King stayed in one of the trenches for over twenty hours without resting."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Germans bombarded the Village of Breegden near Lanaeken, in the Belgian Province of Limburg on the Meuse, three miles northwest of Maastricht. The village is now burning fiercely."

BELGIANS SHOW CONFIDENCE.

Expect Antwerp to Hold Out and Fear Only for Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Standard's correspondent at Ghent, writing on Saturday, says:

"The Germans made no forward movement all day and southward of Antwerp there has been scarcely a shot fired near the Antwerp forts or the Scheldt defenses. Early this morning the Germans blew up a railway bridge near Grammont to prevent the Allies using that route to cut off the German retreat from Northern France by bringing troops down to Enghien.

"There has been heavy fighting today east of Antwerp, the Germans having concentrated on forts on that side, but it has been in favor of the defenders. One of the huge seventeen-inch guns of the Germans was located by a Belgian aeroplane and destroyed by concentrated Belgian artillery fire.

"Scouts proceeding as far southward as Ninove report they have seen no Germans whatever. A friend of mine who has been in Brussels two days and returned thence this morning states he encountered only two German sentries between Uccle and Enghien. He was told in Brussels it was impossible to get back to Ghent, the Germans arresting all men between 16 and 35. In Brussels, he said, they were induced to present themselves at the German military posts under various pretexts and promptly placed under restraint.

"There is altogether a happier and more hopeful atmosphere in Ghent and throughout this district. More shops were open and busy today in Ghent than at any time since the war began. 'The Germans are lost,' is the cry on every lip, but there is grave anxiety for Brussels. Antwerp is fully expected to hold its own and the Belgian view is that the more men the Germans lose trying to get into it, the better. I can give assurance that the whole situation here is extremely hopeful, except for the safety of Brussels."

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Excellent express train service is being maintained between Ostend and Ghent, according to a dispatch to The Observer from one of its correspondents in Belgium. At Ghent railway notice boards are carefully corrected in chalk hourly, as certain trains are withdrawn or their runs are curtailed owing to the fluctuating progress of the fighting.

GET LOUVAIN'S DESTROYER.

French Capture Von Manteuffel—Recognized by Russian Attache.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—According to a Paris dispatch to the Express, Major von Manteuffel, the German officer who is alleged to be responsible for the destruction of Louvain, is a prisoner in the hands of the French.

He has been identified by a Russian attaché with the French Staff who knew him when he was German Military Attaché at Petrograd.

BITTER AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

German Papers Still Angry Over His Article on the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—The German press is still very angry with Col. Roosevelt for his article about the war. The Frankfurter Zeitung attacks him bitterly, saying:

"If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in becoming President again, the question arises, What sort of neutrality would it be that such a President would exercise in the name of America? Germany must consider what would happen if this ambitious man should again become President, and, above all, German-American electors must consider it."

"Count Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, accuses Col. Roosevelt of deliberate bad faith in failing to admit that Germany is 'fighting a defensive war that was forced upon her in the most just of all possible causes.'"

The unit record desk, shown above, is a concrete example of the Library Bureau Idea.

The first desk of this kind was made for a bond house. Their problem was to put several thousand cards in shape to be handled by one clerk.

The obvious thing was to sell them a flat-top desk and four or five card cabinets.

That is the very thing we did not do.

We devised the unit record desk—a combination of a card file and a desk. We improved it and altered it so that it can be used as a ledger desk as well as for housing customers lists, credit information, sales records, price quotations, etc.

Then we standardized it and now carry it regularly in stock.

You see, don't you, what the Library Bureau Idea is—ORIGINATE! IMPROVE! ADAPT! STANDARDIZE!

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN 5-DAY BATTLE

Germans Decisively Defeated at Augustowo, General Staff at Petrograd Announces.

ROUTED ARMY IN FLIGHT

Wounded, Guns, and Supply Trains Abandoned in Retreat to East Prussian Frontier.

RAID FAR INTO HUNGARY

Cossacks, Who Crossed the Carpathians, Reach the Nagy Valley, East of Stryj-Munkacs Railroad.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The official communication from the General Staff headquarters issued tonight reads:

"The battle of Augustowo ended yesterday in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete.

"The enemy is at this moment in a disordered retreat and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannon, and ammunition, not having even time to gather up their wounded.

"It is already known that the battle of Augustowo began Sept. 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotzkin, (on the left bank of the River Niemen,) followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town.

"At the same time the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian force near Druskeniki on the Niemen.

"On Sept. 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Ossowitz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions, one after another.

"Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened, and are at present in full retreat. They are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a flight."

Lomza Cleared of Germans.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans' preliminary advance on the River Niemen and their attempt to force their way beyond Ossowitz to the south of the Niemen line proved singularly unsuccessful. In the west of the Suwalki Government the Germans, despite their determined resistance, are gradually being forced back on to their own territory, and the Government of Lomza is now entirely cleared of them.

Between Suwalki and Kalwaria a division of German cavalry tried to stop the advance of the Russian cavalry, but under the Russian attack it broke into flight, thereby forcing its own infantry to retreat. The Russians have reoccupied Kalwaria and Mariampol, and the Germans have been driven back forty miles to the west of Memel.

A very disturbing factor in the Austro-German operations is the Russian raid over the Carpathians into Hungary. A Russian force has reached the Valley of the Nagy, a tributary of the Tisza, in the Ruthenian region of Hungary to the east of the Stryj-Munkacs Railway.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The recent German operations were particularly vigorous along the railway line between Suwalki and Olita. The enemy's intention was to reach Vilna by a turning movement around Yovon. The Russians began to fall back, and then made a fierce counter attack. The shock was terrible. The Russians made frequent bayonet charges, and drove back the Germans, on whom they inflicted enormous losses.

"A regiment of Cossacks made a dashing raid on Petrokoff, which the Germans had occupied. The Cossacks traversed Petrokoff like a flash of lightning, sabred 600 Germans in the streets, and disappeared."

A dispatch from Amsterdam to the same agency says:

"The German Commander at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, has officially announced that the Russian armies in the battles of Oct. 1 and 2 lost 3,000 prisoners, 18 big guns, and many machine guns and transport material."

The battle of Cracow is developing more slowly than anticipated, or at any rate nothing has come through from either side as to the happenings in that field of operations.

Futile Attack on Ossowitz Forts.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—In a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd the following details of the combat between the Germans and the Russians at the Ossowitz fortress in Russian Poland are given:

"The Germans approached the forts by the Grajevo (southeast of Augustowo) route, the only one open to them. Nine miles from the forts the artillery was stopped by the marshy ground, and from there began a heavy artillery fire. Infantry with machine guns was sent on and approached to within four miles of the forts.

"The Russians then made a sortie, profiting by routes unknown to the Germans, and enveloped two wings which it was supposed had occupied all the routes. When this movement was disclosed a furious engagement ensued under conditions unfavorable to the enemy.

"The artillery of the forts caused large casualties among the Germans on the roads, while the infantry badly battered their flanks.

"The fight lasted thirty-six hours and ended in the rout of the Germans. The Russians captured all their artillery which got stuck in the mud."

TO TERRIFY RUSSIAN POLES.

Germans Said to be Circulating Tales of Victories East and West.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Standard recounts some of the fanciful stories which under German auspices are being circulated in Russian Poland for the purpose of terrifying the natives.

Thus in the Goneic of Czenstochowa and the Iskra of Sosnowitz, two Polish towns which have been occupied by the Germans ever since hostilities began, it is stated that a train full of Russian soldiers fell into the River Vistula; Kaiser Wilhelm has imposed upon France a war contribution of forty milliards of francs; Bulgaria has been annexed to Germany, and Rumania has sent her troops to Kiev to fight against Russia; daily the Germans gain colossal victories and capture entire Russian corps; there is not a single Russian soldier in East Galicia, and the last 400 Russians who evacuated it were drowned in a river.

In the last edition of the Sosnowitz Iskra the announcement is made in large, bold type that the Austrians have captured Ivangorod and Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The Military Governor of Warsaw has posted the following notice:

"For some time past the population has been agitated by absurd reports of the probability of a hostile occupation. By order of the Commander of the army, I inform the public that Warsaw and its vicinity are, as before, beyond all danger from the enemy. I beg the inhabitants to be calm and peaceably carry on their occupations."

EXPECT TO CHECK RUSSIANS.

Austrians Think Hungary Cannot Be Invaded Through Carpathians.

VENICE, Oct. 4, (via Paris.)—Austrian military experts say that the Russian attempts to invade Hungary through the Carpathian Mountains are not likely to meet with much success.

There are only four or five mountain passes which would admit of the passage of troops, it is said, and only a small number of men could proceed through these at one time. As the march would require at least six days, the question of a food supply would be serious. Possibly later small detachments of Russians may attempt to cross the mountains, the experts say, but the Austrian troops ought to be able to repulse them easily.

It is assumed that Russia desire to invade Hungary first, in order to secure the left wing of her army which is proceeding toward the River San and Przemysl; second, to find a new field of action for her superior force of cavalry in the plains of Hungary where that body could interfere with the training of recruits which is proceeding there, and hamper railway transportation of these troops, besides obtaining large supplies of provisions.

NEWS DIRECT FROM FRONT.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff Officially Advised of Victory.

The Russian Ambassador, G. Bakhmeteff, who was in this city yesterday, gave to The New York Times this cable, which he received last night from Prince Koudacheff, diplomatic Attaché of the staff of the Russian Army in Eastern Prussia:

> The German Army from East Prussia, which had invaded our territory as far as Druskeniki on the River Niemen and Ossowitz, has been completely routed after ten days of very severe fighting. The Germans are fleeing, abandoning their wounded, cannon, and ammunition; their losses are considerable. The districts of Suwalki and Lomza are free from the invaders. We are pursuing their retiring forces.
>
> PRINCE KOUDACHEFF.

The Ambassador would not make any comment upon the situation in Eastern Prussia. Prince Koudacheff was Counselor to the Russian Embassy in Washington two years ago.

FACE SIX GERMAN ARMIES.

Russians Say King of Bavaria Commands in Silesia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The military critic of The Russky Slowo says that the German Army assembled in Silesia includes two Bavarian corps, and that the army is commanded by the King of Bavaria.

"The Russians now have to deal with a total of six armies," he says. "Two of these in East Prussia constitute the left flank; two in West Poland form the centre, and two others are concentrating on the right wing in West Galicia.

"The Polish peasants in Kalisz, Russian Poland, are carrying on a guerilla warfare, in which the Germans and the peasants hunt each other in the forest with the aid of snares and entanglements. No mercy is shown on either side."

LURED GERMANS INTO TRAP.

20,000 Said to Have Been Slaughtered on the Niemen.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap," the correspondent says. "On Sept. 23 the rear guard of the Russian Gen. Rennemkampff's army was transferred to the right bank of the river and the following evening the Germans approached the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans proceeded to construct pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"It was only when the troops were pouring across to the right bank in fancied security that a sound like the roll of thunder was heard and dozens of Russian guns, cleverly posted and screened, opened their concentrated fire on the crowded bridges.

"Before the blast of shrapnel and machine gun projectiles, the Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time the duel continued.

"At last the Germans, thinking they had got the measure of the Russian gunners, made another attempt to throw their troops across the Niemen. But this time, also, they had no better luck, and not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridge either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated in hundreds down the yellow flood of the Niemen. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment and about 6 o'clock in the evening made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges on which they had spent such pains.

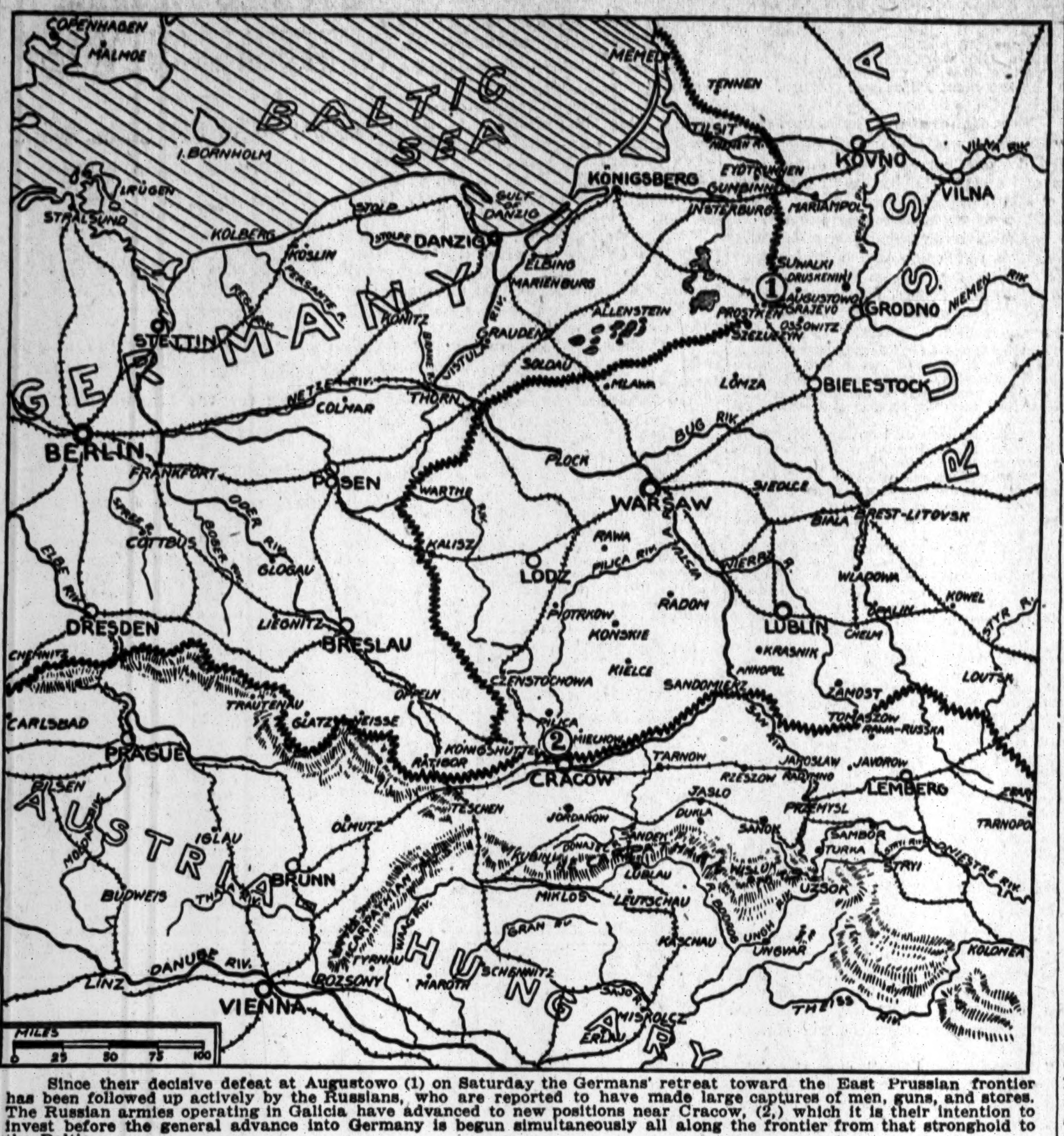
"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the murderous fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the steady and well-directed fire of the Russian artillery. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account no fewer than 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the fight at Sredniki, on the Niemen, Sept. 15, the German casualties also were said to have been large. An eyewitness of the battle says that in the river and on one of its banks no fewer than 8,000 Germans perished. On the opposite shore from the city the bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterward."

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



Since their decisive defeat at Augustowo (1) on Saturday the Germans' retreat toward the East Prussian frontier has been followed up actively by the Russians, who are reported to have made large captures of men, guns, and stores. The Russian armies operating in Galicia have advanced to new positions near Cracow, (2,) which it is their intention to invest before the general advance into Germany is begun simultaneously all along the frontier from that stronghold to the Baltic.

ESSAD PASHA AND ARMY IN ALBANIAN CAPITAL

Enters Durazzo in Triumph After Four Months of Exile—Embraces Italian Minister.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Essad Pasha, accompanied by 12,000 armed men from Dibra, Trana, Shiak, and other places, has entered Durazzo in triumph after four months' exile. The inhabitants and the Italian colony warmly welcomed him, and he addressed the people from the Palace, promising an era of justice for all.

Noticing in the crowd Baron Aliotti, the Italian Minister, who had returned the same morning, Essad Pasha insisted upon embracing him.

The Giornale d'Italia urges a positive act on the part of Italy to establish her right to decide the fate of Valona, as the key to the Adriatic. Such an act, according to the Giornale d'Italia, would involve no change in Italy's neutral attitude.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rome says that the Villoria has published a special edition saying that a rumor is in circulation that Italian sailors were landed at Avlona on Friday. There is no confirmation of the rumor.

A Stefani Agency dispatch from Rome says that a telegram received from Avlona states that the Epirotes have been defeated by Albanians and evacuated Berat, leaving four large guns, two quick-firers, and a number of prisoners in the hands of the Albanians.

A dispatch from Trieste to a Paris paper on Sept. 13 said that Italian troops were disembarking at Avlona. This movement was because of the disturbed conditions following the abdication of Prince William of Wied. Kiamil Elbassan, at the head of 4,000 insurgents, was reported to have threatened to sack Avlona.

Later the Albanian Senate was reported to have elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid, Prince of Albania. Rumors that Italy would forthwith occupy Avlona followed, but on Sept. 28 it was officially stated in Rome that the question of Turkish intervention in Albania had been overshadowed by the greater question involving the whole of the Adriatic, and it was denied that an Italian expedition to Avlona was imminent.

THOUSANDS OF IRISH ENLIST.

Nationalists Claim a Large Proportion of New Recruits.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The number of new recruits for the British Army obtained in Ireland is about 26,000. More than 8,000 of these are from the Dublin district, 4,000 from the Cork district, and the remainder from Belfast.

Not all the Belfast recruits are Unionists, nor are all the southern recruits Nationalists. The Belfast Nationalists claim to have furnished 5,000 of the Belfast recruits, which number relative to their population is larger than the proportion supplied by the Unionists.

Many of the southern recruits belong to football and athletic club classes. There is not such a rush to join the colors from the agricultural districts as was anticipated, as there is a lack of men of available age. Emigration has left Ireland with a much greater proportion of the old and very young than there is in England, while she already has a much larger proportion of men in the army than has England.

John Redmond and his colleagues are to address recruiting meetings in various parts of Ireland and their appeals are expected to be fruitful. At many meetings public bodies have indorsed Mr. Redmond's manifesto calling the Irish to arms, and if his advice to have the Irish form a separate brigade or corps like the Welsh are doing is followed it is thought by the recruiting officers that the response will be greater.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Some estimates say that some 5,000 Irishmen from Glasgow have joined the colors. From Lancashire, it is said, omitting Manchester and Liverpool, 15,000 have joined. Leeds has furnished many Irish recruits and Dundee 1,000. The mining villages have been largely depleted. Birmingham will furnish at least 3,000.

Similar reports come from South Wales, Bristol, and the West.

The figures regarding the Irish enlistment have been compiled by the Nationalist party organizers in the various districts.

FRENCH DENY ORCHIES STORY.

No Atrocities, and No Franc-tireurs, Says the Washington Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The French Embassy this afternoon made public this statement, received from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux:

"In an attempt to explain away the ruthless destruction of Orchies, a statement has been published, according to which twenty German wounded, found in a field hospital which had been moved forth by the Bavarians, then abandoned by them, then recovered, had had their noses and ears cut off by French francs-tireurs.

"The answer is known: First, that there are no francs-tireurs nor irregulars at all in France; second, that the kind of men who cause the German wounded to receive exactly the same treatment as the French ones in the French hospitals and who risked their lives to save those of the German wounded harbored in the Rheims Cathedral when that sanctuary was set on fire by German shells, are unlikely to commit atrocities."

COMMENT ON BRYCE ARTICLE.

London Chronicle Notes Its Restrained Criticism of Germans.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.—Commenting on Lord Bryce's article, "Neutral Nations and the War," published in Sunday's New York Times, and printed here today, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Bryce is one of the few Nestors of the world's statesmanship whose views upon international problems carry weight everywhere. He writes now with his usual reserve and gravity, as determined as the Prime Minister, to draw no sweeping indictment against the whole German people, but with a deep sense of the momentous consequences which the German Government's action would entail if condoned.

"Lord Bryce says that, though the German Government acted on the maxims which he quotes from Gen. Bernhardi, the German people must not be understood to indorse those maxims. That we may assume to be true, and yet it seems equally true, and possibly even more significant, that the German Government's action has had the hearty and practically unanimous support of the German people. Nothing is more stupefying in the whole story than the acquiescence of the Socialists in the Reichstag when the German Chancellor announced to that body the crime which he was on the point of committing against Belgium. They were not taken by surprise, for the possibility of this crime being committed had been mooted in Germany for years, and they had unlimited time to decide what their attitude should then be. They must have decided long before, and in cold blood, to acquiesce without protest when the time came. This and the subsequent conduct of the Socialist paper Vorwärts showed how little popular factors in Germany could be relied on to champion national uprightness."

ITALY WON'T GO INTO THIS WAR

Present Indications Are That the Allies Don't Need or Want Her Aid.

WOULD REFER TO THE HAGUE

The Question of Indemnity for Losses by Austria's Adriatic Death Traps.

THESE CUT LOOSE BY DESIGN

Discovery Causes Concern to the Italian Military Authorities—Passenger Navigation Stopped.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MILAN, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Though Austria has replied to Italy's remonstrances on the subject of unanchored mines, promising to give serious attention to the matter with a view to preventing a recurrence of disasters to shipping, she has not offered any indemnity to the victims' families. Italy will bring the question of indemnity before The Hague Tribunal.

Besides bearing marks that place beyond doubt the fact of their manufacture in Austrian arsenals, it is quite clear that these diabolical devices were not borne toward the Italian littoral either by stormy weather or by pure chance. The Ministry of Marine found itself compelled to bring all mercantile and passenger navigation to a standstill over the whole area of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. Austrian derelict torpedoes already have been fished up as far north as Chioggia, and as far south as Taranto and Brindisi.

"A discovery which caused particularly painful stupefaction and preoccupation to our military authorities," writes Il Secondo, "is that, whereas the Austrian mines are normally fixed to the sea bottom by means of a steel cable terminating in a small anchor, not a single drifting mine among those just dredged has any anchor at all. Again, not one had its full length of cable. Indeed, it was found that all had been deliberately severed with a wire cutter, and all at exactly the same level."

When Italy demanded a large indemnity from Austria for the losses sustained from Austrian mines in the Adriatic, it was assumed that she did so with the idea of seeking a casus belli, to be followed by her entrance into the war on the side of the Allies. Apparently, however, this was not her intention.

Among diplomats here the belief is growing that the Allies—Great Britain especially—are no longer anxious to have Italy do anything more than observe neutrality. If Italy enters the war, she would, of course, devote herself to Austria first, and the Allies probably think they need no further assistance against Austria, who is now practically considered out of the fighting ring.

Then, if Italy should go in and assist Russia and Servia in the demolition of Austria, she might want more in the final settlement than she is to get for neutrality, i. e., Trieste and the Trentine. Also, as Servian and Italian interests would be likely to conflict, there might be trouble.

If Italy gives nothing more than benevolent neutrality, she will not be in a position to claim as much as she undoubtedly would if she had spent blood and money; and the allied great powers will be in a better position to deal with Servian claims.

ARMY REPORTS READY.

Government Said to be Spending $10,000,000 for Winter Outfits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIASSO, Italy, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Italian Government is spending $10,000,000 on Winter outfits for troops, including woolen vests and fur coats suitable for a campaign in the mountains.

The Italian Army is now quite ready.

RUMANIA TO HOLD ALOOF.

Leaders Request King to Cancel Call for Council Meeting.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The President of the Rumanian Senate has arrived at Berlin on a political mission. In an interview published by The Vossische Zeitung, the President asserts that the last Cabinet Council and last Privy Council presided over by King Charles decided on the preservation of absolute neutrality.

A Venetian newspaper, however, announces that Italian workmen have been obliged to leave Rumania because that country is preparing for war, the popular voice insisting on it. According to them, it is only a question of days.

The Messagero's Vienna correspondent has been told by a high Austrian personage that Austria's future depends upon Italy and Rumania.

"If Italy," said this informant, "hurled herself on Austria, Rumania would do the same, and then Austria could not resist, nor could Germany save her. As long, however, as the present Foreign Minister remains we Austrians are persuaded that Italian neutrality will be maintained."

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company has sent the following dispatch:

"A message from Bucharest, Rumania, announces that the President of the Council of the Crown and Conservative and Democratic leaders have decided to ask King Charles not to hold the Council meeting fixed for this week, stating that there is no need for Rumania to change her policy of neutrality."

ROME, Monday, Oct. 5, (Via London.)—Bulgaria and Turkey, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia, have concluded an agreement whereby they will attack Rumania if Rumania abandons her neutrality. The agreement provides for large territorial acquisitions for Bulgaria and Turkey at the expense of Rumania and Servia.

Austria is massing troops on the Rumanian frontier.

PEACE LEADER URGES A WAR TO THE FINISH

No Other Way to End Prussian Militarism, Says Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the foremost French peace advocate and a member of The Hague Tribunal, has written the following exclusively for The New York Times:

"The world cannot measure what Prussian militarism has cost. Peace can no longer be restored except by war to the finish. The overbearing Government which has not hesitated to unchain this war will be its first victim, and each day aggravates the condemnation which awaits it.

"Prussian militarism has failed in its blow. It has remained deaf to all appeals to reason; it has violated all its obligations and all human rights, and it has committed all crimes. It has done every evil thing, but it has not succeeded except to increase general indignation and the heroism of its adversaries. It has united as by a miracle all Frenchmen and all civilized people in a common determination to sacrifice everything to strike it down. It has dishonored war and even peace, which it has betrayed.

"No Government henceforth can make treaties with it. Trust in its word and signature no longer exists. Nothing remains for it but to disappear under universal maledictions.

"Even the most pacific Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians, and Belgians—all who in good faith have done their duty in trying to prevent the European war—all today would refuse to conclude with Prussian militarism a peace which would only be a lying truce.

"The present war cannot end by a pretense of peace; it will end by the crushing of German domination, or it would only have to begin anew."

JAPANESE PRESS FORWARD.

Use Tsinan Railroad Despite the Protests of China.

PEKING, Oct. 5.—Without further diplomatic controversy the Japanese are proceeding along the railway to Tsinan. Their troops at Wei-Hsien, who occupied the station there, have been reinforced. The Chinese have not withdrawn from the line, but are not opposing the Japanese march westward.

One Chinese was killed by the Japanese when they took over the Wei-Hsien station. Further similar incidents are feared, although the Chinese Government has not withdrawn its instructions to the commanders not to oppose the Japanese.

The Chinese Foreign Office proposed to Japan that China assume control of the railway, which is owned by Germans, expel all German employes from the district and guarantee that there would be no transfer of the road until the war was ended. The Japanese have contended that it was necessary for them to occupy the railway, as otherwise it would be used by the Germans for the transportation of war supplies to Tsing-tau. The Japanese, however, rejected China's proposal.

The American State Department, upon the advice of Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American Minister to China, who arrived in Peking last Wednesday, has instructed Willys R. Peck, the American Consul at Tsing-tau, to withdraw from the Kiao-Chau district. The legation sent a message to this effect to Mr. Peck by wireless. Mr. Peck had earlier expressed a wish to remain at his post during the Japanese attack.

KAISER AT THE FRONT IN COURT SPLENDOR

With Imperial Guard and Standard He Rides in Rear of Firing Line Making Speeches.

SHIELDED FROM SKY BOMBS

Roof of Quarters Piled with Sacks Covered by Steel Net—Sentries at His Bedroom Door.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A typical day with the Kaiser is thus described by an eye-witness:

"Rid yourself first of all of the idea that the Emperor is a heroic figure. He is a man not exactly of small stature, but distinctly below the average height and rather fat. Moreover, his left arm is several inches shorter than his right and is partly paralysed. The deformity strikes the eye unpleasantly, although one cannot withhold a certain admiration for the energy which enabled the Kaiser to become a good shot and a passable rider, in spite of this tremendous handicap.

"On this particular occasion the Kaiser had been sleeping in a French château, but not without elaborate precautions against a surprise attack. The extraordinary measures taken to guard the Kaiser must be attributed not so much to personal fear as to his profound conviction that his safety is essential to the Fatherland. It must be remembered that his mental make-up is a quaint mixture of bluff, intelligence, capacity for quick absorption of superficial facts, religious fanaticism, and megalomania.

"The French château was fortified against aerial attacks.

Even the Roof Fortified.

"Sacks were piled on the roof, and a protective shield of metal network is erected whenever the Kaiser moves his quarters. A small army of military engineers precedes him to carry out these defensive measures before his arrival. Of course they are withdrawn from the fighting line, but the Kaiser genuinely believes that his person is of more value to the cause of Germany than a complete army corps.

"Around the château were men of his special bodyguard, a detachment outside his bedroom door, another in the hall, another at the front door, and two more detachments in rooms immediately above and beneath his own room. Three unbroken lines of sentries surrounded the house, and a whole battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry were encamped in the parks. This was some twenty miles from the front, and the château was connected by field telegraph with the headquarters of the nearest army, so that any sudden retreat of the German legions should not place the Supreme War Lord in danger.

"Soon after sunrise the Kaiser emerged from the château and greeted his soldiers with the customary good-morning, to which all of those in the immediate vicinity replied in unison, 'Good morning, your Majesty.' A motor car was in readiness, and the Kaiser was whirled swiftly toward the front. While the troops guarding him stood rigidly at attention, ten drummers of the bodygaurd beat their drums by way of a salute. The imperial standard was conveyed in a second motor car, and the officers of the imperial suite followed in others. The cavalry of the bodyguard preceded the monarch to the place where he left the motor car to mount his horse. As he was helped into the saddle troopers saluted with their swords and another set of drummers beat drums. No ceremony may be omitted, even at the front.

Makes Speeches to His Men.

"The Kaiser rode off with his mounted guard thickly clustered around him. The standard bearer, riding immediately behind him, bore the Imperial flag. Then followed a spectacular progress from point to point in the rear of the fighting line. A safe distance to the rear, I may add, because the supreme war lord must not be exposed to stray bullets or shrapnel.

"Large bodies of reserves had bivouacked in those parts and fresh troops were marching up from the direction of the frontier. The Kaiser halted and addressed a fervently patriotic oration to one regiment and another to a second regiment. So he rode from place to place, and during the morning he delivered no fewer than nine speeches, all bombastic and excessively martial in tone. Luncheon was taken in the open air at a table in front of a certain General's tent. Wine and food commandeered from the residence of a French country gentleman supplied the Kaiser with a splendidly luxurious meal prepared by his own cook and served by his flunkeys in gorgeously striped uniforms. None of the pomp of the Imperial court was abandoned at the front.

"The Kaiser made more visits to the troops and more speeches. In the afternoon he went back by automobile to the château for dinner. At no moment during the day had the Kaiser been within range of the enemy's fire."

KAISER NOW AT COLOGNE.

His General Staff Believed to be Glad He Is Gone.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, (Via London,) Oct. 4.—The Kaiser is reported to have returned to Cologne yesterday. It is an open secret that the members of the General Staff operating in France are glad to be rid of royal interference in the war, which has proved that the Kaiser it not a strategist.

IMPATIENT AT CENSORSHIP.

Returning Chicagoan Tells How War News Is Suppressed Abroad.

Arthur T. Turner, a Chicago merchant, who returned from Europe yesterday on the Campania, said that the people in London were complaining of the manner in which the news of the battles was suppressed by the censor. He did not believe the English public knew how many British troops there were in France and Belgium.

"When the correspondents file their dispatches," he said, "the dispatches may contain interesting items of news, but when the censor has finished with them they appear in print like this:

> An important action was fought at —— between the —— and —— forces. The battle was fought mainly on the left bank of the ——, while the result was that —— gained a decisive victory over ——.
>
> (The above message has been submitted to the Press Bureau, which does not object to its publication, but takes no responsibility for its accuracy.)

Mr. Turner says that the American newspapers print the only intelligible accounts of the war. This is recognized in London by business men, who buy the New York newspapers to get the news a week or more old.

DESKS at big discounts

Quartered Oak and Mahogany
ALL DERBY DESKS
4,000 Office Desks, Tables and Chairs in this Sale

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store:
380 Broadway, Cor. White St.

BRANCH:
30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

Speaking of opportunity

¶ The man who says there is a dearth of opportunity should have his head taken apart and put together on a scientific basis.

¶ It is no lack of opportunity we should complain of, but defective vision—sluggishness of the liver and the lookout.

¶ The thing you want exists somewhere, be it a better job or clothes designed on more engaging lines.

¶ If Saks & Company had despaired of opportunity it would not be the BEST KNOWN tailoring establishment in Manhattan today.

¶ We simply made up our mind that by making BETTER clothes than could be bought elsewhere we should develop a fertile field for our talents, and whilst this is an advertisement for clothes, we offer gratuitously THE MORAL that you can get anything you want, if you want it hard enough.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Men's $7 and $8
Saks-Banister Shoes
today $4.95
and until they are sold

Nothing better at $7 & $8
Nothing to equal them at $4.95

Straight lace and button styles, with either single or double soles. All new models, too, and being Banister products is enough to indicate the manner in which they are made and the distinctive character of the lasts.

222 pairs of imported French calf
150 pairs of black Russia calf
185 pairs of imported patent calf

We go on record that these
Men's Shirts at $1.30
in making, character of design and variety, are superior to any ever offered at this price.

They are made just as well as any two dollar shirt on the market—designs are the newest to be woven in popular priced shirtings, and the variety of the designs is not only liberal, but unspoiled by a single mediocre pattern. Made of Madras, mercerized fabrics and some fine foreign cloths, with a plentiful supply of black and whites.

At the same price, White Flannel Shirts, in new satin stripe patterns.

Men's Silk Scarfs
$1 value at 65c
In the face of what 65c will usually buy, these scarfs are wonderful.

Everything a man can ask for in variety—more than he can commonly get in value—Persians, figures, solids, regimentals, Roman stripes, basket weaves, brocades, moire renaissance effects, colors innumerable, and black and whites galore.

All with our new slip band which adds materially to the life of the scarf.

Men's $5 Imported
Angora Vests at $2.95

Figuratively and literally
a warm proposition.

A shipment just to hand, of 250 fine pure wool Angora vests, made by Lloyd, Altree and Smith, of London, England. An ideal garment for motoring, golfing and outdoors generally. Shown in various smart novelty designs, and in all sizes, small, medium and large.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

The Spirit of the Campus in Clothes

To provide suits, overcoats, and haberdashery which the college man and preparatory school boy recognize as being made for them, is the work of a specialist.

The house of De Pinna has devoted the requisite time and attention to this work to clearly indicate to the young man that there is a marked difference between the apparel furnished here and that ordinarily to be obtained.

Observation of the correct idea, as it prevails in the leading schools abroad and in this country, has been the De Pinna guide.

Young Men's Suits of English Woolens

Quiet, rich colorings, which are unusual in young men's ready-to-wear clothes.

A particularly good assortment in the newest English models and of imported fabrics—softly tailored, with coat lapels that fall open gracefully and the correct lines in coat, waistcoat and trousers.

Sizes 32 to 40.

A rich assortment at $22—others up to $35.

Young Men's Evening Clothes

Both dinner and full evening dress with the refinements which young men expect.

Dinner Suits at $40.

Evening Dress Suits at $50.

A full assortment of correct Dress Waistcoats.

Dress Overcoats of fine oxford vicuna, $35.

English Slip-ons and Balmacaans

Coats that have the imported look—made of imported woolens in conservative mixtures.

Prices $25 and $35.

Norfolk School Suits for Boys

A wide range of the better class of school suits.

Correct English Norfolk models, carefully designed and tailored, in Scotch and English woolens — some with English style knickerbockers, with buttoned cuffs.

An unusually attractive assortment at $12, $14 and up to $25.

DE PINNA
Young Men's Haberdashery

A special Autumn showing of neckwear made of English silks, including regimental stripes and college and school stripes.

Exclusive designs in Fall Shirts of silks, silk and madras and college flannels.

Boys' and young men's bath robes in wide variety.

Fancy waistcoats in new Fall patterns.

Fall Hats for College Men

The new Autumn shapes in soft and stiff hats for boys and young men and the correct styles in college and preparatory school caps.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SANK PATHFINDER

Mistook Her for a German Cruiser—British Ships In New Paint Since.

UNPUBLISHED NAVAL NEWS

Brought by a Former Officer Includes a Story of Very Young Cadets on Sunken British Vessels.

News of Britain and her fleet brought here by a former naval officer who arrived on Saturday contained items which have not reached this country under the censorship, either by mail or cable.

According to this officer, British criticisms of Winston Churchill's famous "digging out the rats" speech, which even at first was commented upon as "bombastic" and "in bad taste," has been intensified since the sinking of the three British cruisers, Cressy, Aboukir, and Hogue, which immediately followed it, and which, rightly or wrongly, has been regarded in England as a direct response to the speech.

But it seems that there are other matters in connection with this disaster over which the First Lord of the Admiralty is being taken to task. In The Morning Post of Sept. 23 W. Joynson-Hicks, a member of Parliament, severely criticised the Admiralty for putting aboard the cruisers that were sunk naval cadets ranging from only 15 to 16 years of age. Regarding these lads Mr. Joynson-Hicks wrote:

"On Aug. 1 there were at Dartmouth 400 boys, some of whom had only been there one term. On that day an order was given that these should be distributed among the different fighting ships, with the result that the college was temporarily closed, and these boys, who might have been trained in the course of a year into something approaching efficiency in naval officership, were put on board ship, where they are absolutely a source of worry to the officers.

"It must be understood that I am not speaking of midshipmen, who are not gazetted younger than 17½, but of children who can do no possible good on board our men-of-war in time of action, but who are the midshipmen of next year, the Lieutenant of three years afterward, and in fact are the source of supply of officers for our navy four and five years hence. Their room would be much more valuable on board than their presence.

"Let me give one fact, for which I can vouch. Some of the cruisers which picked up the German wounded and dying after the Heligoland fight had no place where they could be put on board except on the deck underneath the hammocks in which these children slept, and there they lay and lived, and in some cases died during the night, with boys of 15 attempting to sleep in hammocks a few feet above them.

"Perhaps the Admiralty answer would be that it is desirable to harden boys, but if Mr. Churchill will only apply to the officers in command of cruisers where these boys are I think he will be told that they would be far better sent back to complete their education at Dartmouth, and that by so doing he will preserve the supply of officers for the navy of the future, which is seriously endangered by the inevitable result of disasters such as we are bound to expect in the course of a prolonged and difficult war. Perhaps I ought not to criticise, but, on the other hand, if I am right, Mr. Churchill is too big a man to resent it, and he will, I am sure, reconsider the matter."

As a matter of fact, the naval officer said, there were nineteen of these lads on the three cruisers that were sunk. They were only 14 and 15 years old, and when the cruisers went down some of the little fellows were sobbing like the children they were. The Admiralty had assured their mothers, some of whom protested when the boys were ordered to sea, that the lads would be absolutely safe and exposed to no danger whatever.

According to the same officer the British ship Pathfinder was sunk, not by a German but by a British submarine. She was 400 miles from a German base when she went down.

Her loss is attributed by the Admiralty to the fact that in many respects she looked like the German type of cruiser of her class. Immediately after the circumstances of her sinking were learned, the British Admiralty had all the Pathfinder class of vessels especially painted in a different style and issued orders that vessels doing patrol or other duty were to hoist ensigns three times the size of those which up to that time had been used.

FAVORS BRITISH PENSIONS.

Labor Leader Barnes Wants the Disabled to Have $5 a Week.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Every man permanently disabled in the war and unable to follow his former occupation should receive $5 a week during his life, in the opinion of George Nicoll Barnes, the Labor leader, and member of Parliament for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow.

Mr. Barnes advocated this in speaking at a mass meeting tonight. Heretofore, he said, the disabled had been allowed to beg in the streets. Now, however, the Government was giving serious consideration to the subject of these unfortunate ones, and a like situation would not again exist. He estimated that the sum which the Government would be called upon to pay to the dependents of breadwinners in the field would not reach $25,000,000. Accordingly, he added, the Government had not erred on the side of generosity.

WHY CENSORSHIP TIGHTENED.

News of the Allies' Flanking Movement Reached the Germans.

Letters received here yesterday from London attribute the stricter censorship imposed alike upon newspapers and cables to the belief of the authorities that the Allies' initial attempt to flank the German right failed because information about it reached the Germans in time to enable them to rush up reinforcements. Premature publications in the newspapers are blamed for this.

One London newspaper which on Sept. 24 published in its first edition a dispatch giving details of the flanking movement was severely rebuked by the censors, and dropped the dispatch from its later editions. Other newspapers handled the same news more guardedly.

An order has since been issued that no news article purporting to tell of operations taking place within five days or from observations made within twenty miles of the front must be printed or cabled abroad. This prohibition covers maps and includes speculations by "military experts" on the basis of information supplied.

"Roving correspondents" are to be arrested and made to feel they are not wanted. At least one of the London newspapers is said to be fully in accord with these precautions.

ARTISTS PLAN RELIEF FUND.

Two American Committees Make Appeals for Contributions.

An American Artists' Committee, embracing sculptors, painters, architects, engravers, and other art workers, has been organized to raise funds for families of the soldier-artists of the French armies. On the committee among others are Daniel Chester French, Charles Dana, Gibson, Cass Gilbert, Herbert Adams, J. William Fosdick, Charles Noel Flagg, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Louis C. Tiffany, Will H. Low, Maitland Armstrong, and J. Carroll Beckwith.

The committee calls attention to the formation of a brotherhood of artists in Paris, in conjunction with which the American Committee will work. Leon Bonnat is President of the brotherhood abroad.

"A letter," the committee states, "has been written to M. Bonnat, saying that we American artists, pupils of French masters and others who have studied in France and profited by her many facilities freely offered, are desirous of co-operating in the work of the brotherhood by contributing to its funds.

"It seems to us that this is a most sympathetic opportunity and a time when we can offer some material return in a way that insures that our contributions will be applied to the work of relief with discrimination and with delicacy."

Checks or money orders may be sent to William Bailey Faxon, Treasurer, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Fifth Avenue Bank will act as depositary for funds collected.

Another appeal, which is also for the relief of the families and dependents of French artists, was issued yesterday, the signers being Henry F. Hornbostel, President of the Society of the Beaux Arts Architects; William T. Dannat, President of the Paris Society of American Painters; J. William Fosdick, President of the Société des Anciens de l'Académie Julian, and Joseph H. Freedlander, President of the American group of architects diplomaed by the French Government. This committee also is affiliated with the brotherhood in Paris, and donations to it may be sent to the Harriman National Bank and marked "For the Fraternité des Artistes."

WAR MOTORS FOR U. S. ARMY

Representative Anthony to Offer a Bill to Buy Armored Autos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The general use of armored motor cars for war purposes in Europe and the valuable services that they are rendering, have gripped the imagination of some Congressmen, and Representative D. R. Anthony of Kansas, of the Committee on Military Affairs, said tonight that he would introduce a bill for the purchase of armored automobiles for the United States Army. Sentiment in favor of Mr. Anthony's proposal is said to have developed among other members of the Military Committee and around the Capitol there is considerable feeling that this Government cannot afford to be without this unit of war equipment.

"To my mind," said Representative Anthony, "there can be no doubt that any up-to-date army must be equipped with armored automobiles. The things that have been accomplished through their use in Europe have demonstrated that, as engines of modern warfare, they are indispensable. This is strikingly so in connection with all cavalry movements. Nobody can question the advantage of having fast moving vehicles which can carry fighting men and keep them impregnable to rifle fire.

KIPLING REJECTS OFFER.

Tells Franz Krebs That Louvain Keeps Him Busy.

A reply from Rudyard Kipling to a cable message sent to him by Franz Hugo Krebs, a broker, of 40 Broadway, offering him $3,000 and expenses for one night's reading by him of his poems, "The Truce of the Bear" and "The Grave of the Hundred Dead," was made public yesterday. Mr. Krebs had assured Kipling that, in view of recent reports that he was to lecture to win recruits in support of Russia against Germany, audiences equaling those that flocked to hear Dickens or any other English author would attend his readings. He added that all money received above expenses would be paid to the Red Cross.

Mr. Kipling's reply was sent on the following day: It read:

"I have your wire of the 12th inst., with your proposal that I visit America to recite verses. I am unable to accept this offer, as I am at present engaged on somewhat urgent work in connection with the late city of Louvain, Belgium, and in doing what I can to assist my countrymen to prevent a similar fate overtaking our university towns."

Deferred Cable Service to France.

The French authorities have decided again to accept deferred cable messages for transmission on the French Government lines beginning today. The Commercial Cable Company, which made the announcement, explains that this action will restore the deferred service to France, Switzerland, and Italy.

The Red Cross Sails for Rotterdam.

PAUILLAC, France, Oct. 4.—The American hospital ship Red Cross, which brought physicians, nurses, and hospital supplies for the French at Bordeaux and other points, sailed today for Rotterdam.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Are prepared to make to order in the greatly enlarged Dressmaking Department, on the Third Floor,

Tailored Suits,
Afternoon and Evening Gowns,
Dancing Frocks

from the latest Parisian interpretations of the new modes and from correct materials such as are used by the leading French Couturiers,

At Very Moderate Prices

QUARANTINE DEFICIT IS GREATLY REDUCED

Dr. O'Connell Predicts Health Work of Port Will Soon Be Self-Supporting.

A FINE NEW LABORATORY

Not One Quarantinable Case Let In During Year—1,505,375 Persons Inspected—Big Revenue Earned.

In a preliminary report to Gov. Glynn, to be submitted today, it is shown that during the year ended Sept. 30 the usual annual deficit of the Quarantine Station was cut almost in half, and the prediction is made that the State health work of the port will soon be placed on a self-supporting basis. Health Officer O'Connell informs Gov. Glynn that the Quarantine Station prevented the admission to New York of every case of quarantinable disease during the entire twelve months. One of the finest equipped laboratories in the world has opened in connection with the work of the station at Rosebank, S. I. In the report Dr. O'Connell says:

"Although the volume of maritime commerce affected by the hostilities in Europe shows a decrease from the volume of such commerce in the preceding year, the revenue earned by the department for the State and turned into the State Treasury is the largest in the department's history. In the year ended Sept. 30, 1911, which was the first year of the operation of the present law governing the Health Officer's Department, the revenue collected for the State was $120,020; for 1912, $105,583; 1913, $148,440, and 1914, $201,084.

"The net current cost to the State, which is the difference between the total expenditure, less amounts expended for such permanent improvements as the construction of the new laboratory building, and the construction of new docks, and the revenue collected, has greatly decreased during the last four years. The figures are: 1911, $109,350; 1912, $139,533; 1913, $96,078, and 1914, $49,970."

Dr. O'Connell was appointed Health Officer of the Port by Gov. Dix in 1912, and he says the net cost of operation in 1912, in excess of that of 1911, was due to the payment by him of $39,165 of the obligations of his predecessor.

Consequences of the War.

"I feel it my duty to refer to the probable consequences of the deplorable war now being waged in Europe," says the Health Officer. "This is a subject engaging the earnest attention of quarantine authorities all over the world. We are compelled, by what we know of the pathological corollaries of war during all history, to conclude that this vast and desperate struggle, involving so many nations and extending over so great an area, must bring in its wake some terrible epidemics.

"The concentration of the thought and power of civilized governments upon destructive measures, weakening the sanitary service, on the one hand, and the conditions of war favoring the spread of disease, on the other hand, bring us face to face with a situation extremely grave. Unfortunately, these conditions are reinforced by the malign consequences of the recent Balkan war, which left Eastern Europe cholera-stricken.

"The epidemic had not been extinguished in Europe when this new war began, and the reports each day of cholera infection in Southeastern Europe and among the troops engaged in the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire grow darker with malign significance."

Of the effect on the immigration to this country Dr. O'Connell says.

"It is the duty of those charged with the protection of the public health of this country, and particularly with the protection of its greatest port, to erect every safeguard against what all this implies. European nations are already taking steps in this direction. England is organizing a special cholera corps, and Italy has adopted stringent quarantine measures against all Austrian and Mediterranean ports."

The Health Officer points out that this port is now better prepared than ever before to meet new and unusual conditions in health protective measures, in the work of which the new laboratory opened a few days ago is one of the most important factors. He says:

New Laboratory Building.

"This laboratory building, erected on a hill overlooking the quarantine grounds and the harbor, is in construction and equipment one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world, and its completion not only strengthens the protective efficiency of the Quarantine Department, but affords opportunity to the State for research work of great value to civilization. To protect the laboratory and the eminence upon which it stands, there has been constructed a concrete wall six feet wide at the base and fifteen feet high, and extending along the southern boundary of the quarantine reservation for a distance of 500 feet.

"The laboratory and equipment, when fully installed, will cost with surrounding improvements, $91,000."

Dr. Oscar Teague, recently of Cornell, has been appointed chief of the laboratory staff to succeed the late Dr. E. C. Baldwin, bacteriologist and director of the old laboratory.

The lighting and water facilities on Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, where immigrants are detained and isolated, are bad, says Dr. O'Connell. Gasoline, costing $2,000 a year, furnishes the only means of lighting, and the only water obtainable is from wells on Hoffman Island, and this has to be carried by boats at great expense to Swinburne Island. The Health Officer wants a special appropriation of $40,000 to sink pipes, according to the Federal regulations, across the channel, thus obtaining water supply from Staten Island, and later from the new Catskill supply. This appropriation would also provide equipment for electric lighting.

During the year 5,151 steam and sailing vessels and 1,505,375 passengers were inspected at Quarantine.

PASTOR PRAISES GERARDS.

Ambassador and Wife Work Unceasingly, Says Rev. Dr. Dickie.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Dickie, who was for fifteen years the active pastor of the American Church in Berlin, has arrived in New York. Speaking yesterday of the difficulties in which Americans found themselves when the war started, he said:

"Ambassador Gerard saw the difficulty at once and began to help those who were in need. He cashed checks on his own account and gave money for letters of credit, taking the paper as security. Sometimes he gave the needy money without any security at all. Berlin was orderly, and the daily life went on without any surface trouble.

"When the fighting began, all persons who spoke English were suspected, and it took explanations before those who were detained were let go. Mr. Gerard asked the authorities not to arrest any Americans. In order to distinguish them he suggested that all of his countrymen wear conspicuously small American flags. He sent the word abroad that every American arrested should at once let him know and he would look after them. His expression was that he would examine their teeth. What he meant was that he would learn, after a brief examination, whether the person in difficulties was an American citizen or not."

Dr. Dickie told of four Australians who were arrested, and to whom Mr. Gerard lent aid, and of one Scotch girl who frequently denounced the Germans in public. She was warned to keep quiet, but she scorned the warning, and so was nearly always in trouble.

In speaking of the work done by Mrs. Gerard he said:

"Mrs. Gerard inaugurated a splendid system. She occupied the upper stories of her house, and the stranded men and women came by the hundreds. She did not spare herself, but interviewed each one personally. She had five stenographers, and each individual case was written down, placed on a card, and the cards were filed away, so that each case could be instantly referred to. Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer assisted her, and so did many other ladies. When the applicant for help had nothing, Mrs. Gerard gave him 5 marks a day and 3 marks for each child. She helped them to procure passage out of the troubled country and assisted many to reach these shores. She labored night and day."

McCutcheon's Linens—
and Other Goods

Reg. Trade Mark

Most people think of "McCutcheon's" as a Linen Store only, and it is the greatest treasure house of Linens in America, but it is also an Underwear Store replete with every imaginable kind of undergarment for women,—French and American Lingerie, Knitted Underwear of Italian Silk, Wool, Cotton, and Lisle in all the newest modes.

It is a favorite headquarters for Bridal Trousseaux.

It is also a Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Store as attractive as any in New York in the variety and completeness of its stocks; and an Infants' and Children's Wear Store dealing in Underwear of every kind, Washable Dresses, Hats, Coats, etc., for children of all ages up to twelve years.

Besides, it is a Ladies' Neckwear Store of unusual attractiveness.

Never before have we had more abundant stocks of desirable goods at moderate prices in all of our departments.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

To please and fully satisfy the modern man, clothes must unite simple elegance with unusual service. Keeping faith with old customers is but the natural evolution of having kept faith with the new. This faith is exemplified in our clothes, for the materials, perfection of fit, beauty of design and sturdiness of workmanship are beyond criticism.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

CZAR'S AGENTS ARRIVE HERE

May Buy Horses and Mules—Timothy Healy on War.

L. Becker and Alfred Bourget, agents for the Russian Government, arrived here yesterday on the Campania of the Cunard Line. They were on the way to Washington, they said, and were believed to have come over in connection with the purchase of horses and mules for artillery and other heavy work in the war.

Timothy Healy, M. P., a leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, arrived on his way to Canada. He thought that Germany had now lost all the advantage for which she attacked Belgium for a short cut to Paris.

"The Kaiser is no statesman," he said. "He blundered in abandoning Bismark's policies, and showed the folly of the individual who because he happens to be a monarch claims as his birthright a competence to direct every military and diplomatic move."

Mr. Healy said the war no doubt had hastened the passage of the Home Rule bill, and its future depended upon the course of the conflict. He was accompanied by Sir Max Aitken, M. P.

Other passengers were Col. I. N. Lewis, inventor of a new gun being used by the British Government for aeroplanes and armored automobiles, and Lady Duff-Gordon.

MINE SINKS DUTCH SHIP.

Steamer Nieuwland for Rotterdam Goes Down in the North Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Dutch steamer Nieuwland, while on a voyage from Goole, England, to Rotterdam, struck a mine in the North Sea and sank. Her crew of seventeen men were saved by a trawler and landed at Ymuiden, Holland.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of the steamer Nieuwland.

MARRIED TEACHER APPEALS TO FINLEY

Asks Him to Set Aside Order Suspending Her for Becoming a Mother.

WOMEN PLAN TO FIGHT HARD

Committee Will Canvass the Board of Education and All Candidates for the Legislature.

In an endeavor to obtain a modification of the Board of Eudcation's rule dismissing teachers who become mothers, Mrs. Sarah Breslow, a teacher of ten years' experience wrote to Commissioner of Education Finley yesterday, appealing to him from a decision against her handed down by the board.

The decision was based upon her application for a leave of absence without pay for one year, that she might become a mother and care for her infant properly. The application was refused, and she received notice that she had been suspended and must face a charge of neglect of duty.

Miss Henrietta Rodman, Chairman of a committee of women who are supporting Mrs. Breslow, announced that the committee would visit Commissioner Finley to urge favorable action upon the appeal; that every member of the Board of Education would be canvassed and his views given out for publication, and that all candidates for the Legislature would be asked for their opinion on the Board of Education's policy of permitting wives to teach, but of dismissing them when they become mothers.

Here is Mrs. Breslow's letter to Commissioner Finley:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1914.

To the Hon. John H. Finley,
Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Finley: I have been suspended and charges of neglect of duty have been preferred against me after an absence of eleven school days despite the fact that I had filed at the proper time an application for a leave of absence without pay for one year for pregnancy and lactation. This application was denied. I have taught in the New York City schools for ten years with a continued record of "excellent" and "very good." I am a college graduate and have done much post-graduate work during vocations. I have never applied for a leave of absence before. I respectfully appeal from the Board of Education's ruling. Yours very respectfully,

SARAH BRESLOW.

To this letter Mrs. Breslow attached a copy of her original application to the Board of Education for a leave of absence. It was addressed to President Churchill and said:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10.

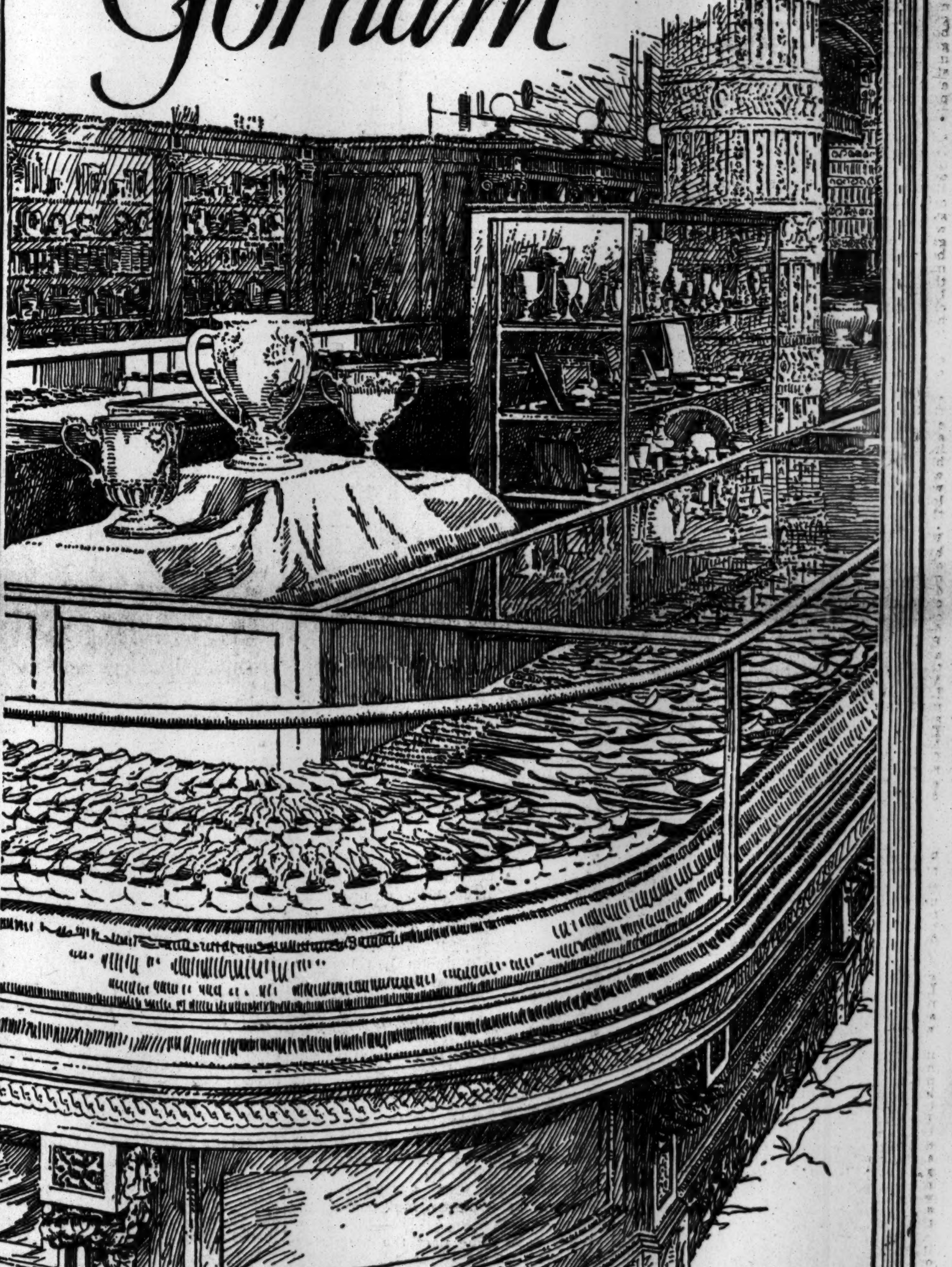
Dear President Churchill: As I hope to become a mother early in October, I ask you to grant me a leave of absence without pay for one year, from Sept. 14, 1914, for purposes of pregnancy and lactation. In consideration of the public opinion on this subject and of your well known sympathy with progressive policies in education, I am encouraged to hope that you will use your very great influence with the Board of Education to bring their action in my case into harmony with their action in the case of Mrs. Edgill. Yours respectfully,

SARAH BRESLOW.

Miss Rodman explained that the name of Mrs. Edgill was brought in as she returned to her duties after bearing her child before the Board of Education took up her case, the High School Committee having held it back from action by the board as a whole.

"If they should now take action against Mrs. Edgill for an alleged neglect of duty that occured more than a year ago," said Miss Rodman, "that would strengthen our case a good deal and attract to us support even faster than it is now coming from all directions."

Gorham



TRADE MARK
STERLING

TABLE WARE

THE pleasures of dining are incalculably enhanced by pleasing table accessories.

The whole atmosphere of the dinner table is changed and brightened by exquisite knives, forks and spoons of Gorham patterns.

These patterns (there are 27 designs in all with range of prices to meet every purse) represent every great age of culture. Each symbolizes the conceptions of beauty of its particular period — each is an embodiment of both History and Romance.

As in a great art museum the best examples of the past as well as the present are collected at Gorham's.

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Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
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Quality for Quality—Price for Price—Gorham Standards

A HOME RUN GIVES SERIES TO FIREMEN

Thousands Cheer as Smoke Eaters Defeat Police Nine at Polo Grounds.

MAYOR HEADS THE PARADE

Many City Officials in Throng That Sees Exciting Contest Won by a Score of 4 to 3.

The loud explosion that re-echoed from the heights around the Polo Grounds about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was not the roar of a 42-centimeter gun, nor yet the Boston Braves cracking under the strain. It was the bang of the home run hit by John Seger of Engine Company 252, shortstop of the Fire Department's baseball team, which gave the smoke eaters the decisive game of the series with the police team by a score of 4 to 3. The game had been a close one all the way through, and while the firemen had a one-run lead most of the time the police were close on their heels and tied them twice.

The second of these occasions was in the first half of the eighth inning, when the Fire Department rooters saw the lead which they had thought a safe one made up by the valiant gendarmerie. And then Seger came up, the first man in the inning, and hit the first ball pitched to him clear out to the clubhouse gate in right centre. That was the last run scored, but it was enough. The firemen had won the championship, and with it the big cup presented by The Chief, a journal of the Fire and Police Departments. It is understood that the Committee of Award of the Fire Department met last night and recommended Seger unanimously for the Iron Cross of the first and second classes.

Great Throng Sees the Game.

The crowd that turned out for the game was said by employes of the Polo Grounds to be one of the largest that had ever seen a baseball game there. No turnstile count was kept, but every seat was taken, all the aisles were full, and many fans were turned away when the gates were closed soon after the game began. All those present were the guests of the Police and Fire Departments, and from the vociferous enthusiasm and partisanship manifested everywhere in the stands it seemed that practically all the spectators made the result of the game a personal matter.

The annual series between the bravest and the finest was started ten years ago. In the early years fortune was alternately with one side and then with the other, but for the last four years before 1914 the police have carried off the honors, and before yesterday's game their supporters seemed confident that they would make it five in a row. The first game of this year's series, played at Ebbets Field on Sept. 20, went to the firemen by a score of 12 to 8. Last Sunday the police won at the Polo Grounds 3 to 1, and yesterday's struggle was in doubt clear up to the very end. If the police had only known what Seger was going to do they might have held him as a material witness before the game started, but in the prevention of crime this was one time that they fell down.

The crowd began to gather in the stands early. By 2 o'clock the right-field stands were jammed with supporters of the firemen, and on the opposite side supporters of the police were massed in equal, if not greater, strength. The blue and gold flag of the police and the white and red banners of the firemen were so numerous that the grand stand looked like a war map, marked with the positions of the opposing forces.

Behind first base Bandmaster George W. Pooley was leading the firemen's band in warlike airs, while just back of third base the police band was massed, keeping up its end under the direction of Chester W. Smith. At 2:40 o'clock, though, the opposing musicians called a truce, massed their forces under the command of Drum Major Gus Beaufrere of the police, and marched across to the centre field gate, the two teams following. Here they met Mayor Mitchel, with his private bodyguard, Lieut. Kennell of the police; Fire Commissioner Adamson, Police Commissioner Woods, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, and First Deputy Chief Martin of the Fire Department, representing Chief Kenlon, who was unable to be present on account of the death of his nephew.

Mayor Heads the Parade.

The party crossed the field in triumphal procession, with the Mayor and his aids in the lead, and the citizens in the stand arose and yelled cheerfully until the entire party was seated. Then, to keep the crowd interested while the teams were warming up, the Ted Snyder Serenaders mounted on the roof of the players' dugouts and shouted songs, such as "I Want to Go Back to Michigan," "Back to Carolina," "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and other melodies designed to give New Yorkers sentimental recollections of the places where they used to live.

There was a consultation between Deputy Chief Crawley and Charles Goodman, Manager and Captain of the firemen's team; Patrolman John J. Taylor of the Central Office Squad, and Patrolman Dave Barry of the Thirty-eighth Precinct, who held the same places for the police, and Umpires Lamar and Connelly. The customary coin was flipped, and Fate decided that the police were to go to bat first. At 3:12 o'clock moving-picture camera men and the few others who were able to look over their heads saw Mayor Mitchel throw a ball out on the diamond, and the battle started.

Not much happened for the first three innings. The police got a man to second in the first, and another as far as third two innings later, but both of them were left. Two hits in the firemen's half of the third were wasted, for Melville was thrown out trying to reach third from first on McAvoy's single. Meanwhile the bands renewed their rivalry between the innings, and the rooters were sitting forward on the edges of their seats yowling wildly every time anything or nothing happened.

Lots of Excitement in the Fourth.

The fourth inning gave them something to yell for. With one out in the policemen's half, Capt. Barry got a hit to left, the first of three that he acquired in the afternoon. He was caught stealing, but Romer beat an infield hit. Salg laid down a bunt, and when Moran, the firemen's catcher, threw the ball into right field Romer scored.

The firemen came back at once. Seger, who later did the damage, beat a bunt. Moran hit to right, and when Romer fumbled the ball Seger scored. Moran got to third on the error and scored on Dowling's single, but Alexander Armet, the police pitcher, did some detective work, and noticed that Dowling was playing some twenty feet off his base. A quick throw caught him, and that ended the inning. But the firemen's supporters were sure by that time that they were going to have a walkover.

One policeman got to second, with nobody out, in the next inning, but the men who came after him were unable to bring him in. Between halves in this inning the populace again stood at respectful attention while the band played. Mayor Mitchel was leaving the firemen's side of the stands, where he had spent the first half of the game, and going over to lend countenance to the activities of the police. His presence had such effect that Armet fanned Fitzpatrick, one of the firemen's sluggers, with two men on base and two out.

In the first half of the sixth inning the police tied the score. Malcolmson singled, was sacrificed to second, and scored on Barry's single. Barry was forced, Fitzpatrick to Goodman, a brilliant play, and a flyout ended the inning. With two gone in their half, Dowling, for the firemen, drew a pass, the first of the game, and scored on Capt. Goodman's double to right.

By this time everybody had blood in their respective eyes. Nobody scored in the seventh inning, and the police were beginning to have a worried look. When George Lynch, the firemen's pitcher, fanned the first two policemen in the eighth inning, the friends of the smoke-eaters began to wonder how they were going to spend their money.

Then something happened. Joe Fennelly, the third police batter, was hit on the shoulder by a pitched ball. Umpire Connelly sent him down in spite of the protests of the feremen that he had struck at the ball. A swarm of players broke out of the dugouts and ran upon the field with such reckless quickness that the crowd got the impression that somebody had sent in a riot call and rung the two nines, and for a minute or two there was a great deal of language swirling up into the air from the neighborhood of the home plate. But the umpire insisted that Fennelly should take his base, and the irate firemen retired with many protests that an atrocity had been committed. Fennelly at once stole second, and then Dave Barry, for the second time, put his team back on the map with a single that scored the tying run. Barry was caught trying to steal, but everybody settled back for an extra-inning game.

Then Came the Home Run.

Then Seger came to bat. He hit the first ball that Armet sent him, and when he crossed the plate well ahead of the return there was such a clamor of gongs and sirens from the right field stands that residents on Washington Heights hastily concluded that there was a fire-alarm fire somewhere in the vicinity. Seger may be Chief some day, but it will seem a sort of anti-climax after that run.

The police, however, were still fighting. Romer, their first man up in the ninth, got two bases on a wild throw by Seger, who had hardly got used to being a hero. He was under Salg's fly, however, and then Barry sent in Andres, a pinch hitter, to bat for Grotheer. He, too, hit to Seger and was thrown out at first. Romer was on third by this time, looking toward the plate with a yearning eye, but Kiefer popped out to second and the police realized that they would have to do without a silver cup this year.

THE SCORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Firemen	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	.	4	8	3
Police	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	7	4

Batteries—Firemen: Lynch and Moran. Police: Armet and Salg.

Almost all the city departments were represented at the game. In addition to Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, there were present Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, Weights and Measures Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, Deputy Police Commissioners Godley and O'Daniel, Deputy Fire Commissioner W. Holden Weeks, President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, Fire Surgeon Herman L. Reis, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner N. B. Thurston, ex-Deputy Water Commissioner M. F. Loughman, Borough Presidents Marcus M. Marks and Maurice E. Connolly, Clarence H. Fay, Secretary of the Fire Department; Robert H. Mainzer, who has been called the "king of the Buffs"; Magistrates Barlow and Corrigan, most of the Aldermen, and many others. District Attorney Cropsey of Kings, Postmaster W. E. Kelly of Brooklyn, Collector Malone, and other county, State, and Federal officials were in the stands also.

THEATRE WATCHMAN KILLED BY BURGLARS

Guard Shot and Stabbed by Three Men He Finds Robbing Safe of $4,000.

HIS AID IS DISABLED

Thieves Knock Man Unconscious Who Comes to Help Watchman Attacked in Jefferson Theatre.

While making his rounds about 1 o'clock this morning through the passages and halls of the Jefferson Theatre, at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, Henry F. Simonds, the night watchman of the theatre, came upon three men at work on the theatre's safe, in a room next to the boiler room in the basement.

The three men attacked him and Simonds called for help. His assistant, Louis Mertenberg, ran to the dimly-lit room where the men were fighting. He seized a shovel and hit one of the robbers over the head with it, cutting a deep gash. Then the burglars drew revolvers and fired several shots. Two of these hit Simonds in the chest and killed him. Martenberg was hit on the head with the butt of a revolver and lost consciousness. Then the burglars escaped.

Patrolman Poss of the Fifth Street Station heard Martenberg's cries after he recovered consciousness and the policeman sent for an ambulance. When the surgeon examined Simond's wound he found that in addition to being shot twice, he had been stabbed with a knife or stiletto four times in the back and five times in front.

An examination of the basement room showed that two caps and a soft felt hat had been left behind by the burglars, with a complete set of safe-blowing tools. The police found the thieves had entered the basement by a coal chute which opened on Fourteenth Street, and apparently they went out the same way.

Martenberg told the police that the safe contained the receipts of all the performances yesterday, as well as for Saturday night. He estimated the amount at $4,000. The Jefferson Theatre is one of the largest devoted to moving pictures and vaudeville in the city.

SUE FARSON, SON & CO.

Purchasers of Colorado Irrigation Bonds Allege Fraud.

Three suits charging fraud against the banking house of Farson, Son & Co. in connection with a $2,000,000 issue of bonds for a Colorado irrigation project have been put on the calendar for trial in Part XVIII. of the Supreme Court. The National Exchange Bank of Wheeling, West Va.; Charles F. Tatum, and Stephen E. Boyce are bringing the actions. The bank is suing for $10,000 which it paid for bonds of the North Sterling Irrigation District of Logan County, Col., and the other suits are for $10,213 and $944.

Harrison Clark, Jr., of 15 William Street, is counsel for the plaintiffs and the complaints in all of the suits are the same. They charge that the defendants circulated among their customers in 1909 and 1910 an attractive prospectus inviting them to subscribe for a water bond issue of $2,000,000, saying that the issue was a prior lien on 80,000 acres of land bonded at $25 an acre to cover the cost of irrigation. The complaints say that this statement was false because the Colorado laws did not permit irrigation bonds to be secured by land nor to act as a lien upon the land. The charge was made also that the bonds were practically worthless. The answer of the defendant firm is to the effect that the bonds were worth what the purchasers paid for them, and that they were sold without any misrepresentation at all.

Wants Fire Drill in Tenements.

Fire drill in tenements will be advocated by the East Side Protective Association, through its Superintendent, Harry H. Schlact, who will call on Fire Commissioner Adamson today to present reports made after an investigation of fire conditions on the east side. The association advocates a fire drill in every tenement once every six months.

Daughters of America Meet Here.

Two hundred delegates to the national convention of the Daughters of America, an organization affiliated with the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, arrived at the Martinique last night. The convention will begin tomorrow, and several days will be devoted to sightseeing.

NAN CAMPBELL TO WED.

Engagement of Actress to William Wilson Miller is Announced.

Miss Nan Campbell, who was engaged for the leading juvenile rôle with John Mason for Owen Davis's melodrama, "Big Jim Garrity," has left the stage to become the wife of William Wilson Miller, senior member of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle, the well-known law firm. The engagement was announced yesterday by her mother, Mrs. William Arthur Campbell of 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, whose husband was a mining engineer of national reputation and died in Goldfield, Nev., six years ago.

Mrs. Campbell, who was Miss Nannie Long of Virginia, came to this city about four years ago to allow her daughter to go on the stage. Miss Campbell made her first appearance three years ago in "The Bridal Path," and later played in "Step Lively" and "Marrying Money," with Blanche Ring.

Mr. Miller is a native of Washington, D. C., and came to this city twenty years ago. He has known the family of his fiancée for many years. It is understood that the marriage will take place in about two weeks and that the bridal pair will leave immediately on Mr. Miller's private car for a honeymoon in the South.

Record Trip from Auckland.

The White Star freighter Delphic arrived in Quarantine last night from Auckland, New Zealand, direct in forty-four and one-half days, which is said to be a record non-stop voyage from New Zealand via Cape Horn to New York, about 12,000 miles. The only vessel sighted on the way was the four-masted British bark Medway, off the Falkland Islands, which was bound from Sydney, N. S. W., to Falmouth, for orders.

BOY FIRE HERO REWARDED.

Gets Pony and Promotion for Averting Panic in Factory.

The Directors of the East Side Protective Association yesterday presented a pony to Harry Leon Kramrisch, 11 years old, of 63 Pitt Street, for his presence of mind in extinguishing a fire. He is a member of the Uniform Police Squad of the association, and was on his "beat" on Friday, when he saw a boy run out of the ground floor of a five-story factory calling "Fire!"

Kramrisch told him to keep quiet and rushed into the building, where he found a pile of material burning. He put the blaze out, ran upstairs, and averted a panic among 200 employes by telling them that the fire was out.

The men of the factory reported his feat to the association, and he was made Chief of the Traffic Squad of the association and detailed to guard the children who play in the "one-way traffic" streets near his home.

Runs Stolen Car Into Tree.

An automobile driven by Bernhard McCarthy of 30 Seventeenth Street, West New York, ran into a tree in West New York yesterday afternoon, scattering the occupants over the roadway. Charles Miller of North Bergen got a bad cut over the left eye, and Mrs. Miller suffered a gash in the left arm. The others in the car, McCarthy and Charles Tisdale of 230 West Eighteenth Street, escaped with a few bruises. The police arrested McCarthy on the charge that he had stolen the automobile from the garage of Alexander Aragonez in East New York.

Fire Destroys Connecticut Church.

ELLINGTON, Conn., Oct. 4.—Fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, early today destroyed the Congregational Church, causing a loss of $35,000.

DOG BITES TWO CHILDREN.

Attacks Crowd of Sunday School Pupils in Hackensack—Shot Down.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 4.—A rabid dog bearing a Rutherford license tag No. 209 appeared in lower Hackensack this afternoon and attacked a crowd of children on their way home from Sunday school. Emma Heesch, 10 years old, of 80 Kansas Street, and Taylor Scoskie, 8 years old, of 24 Huyler Street, were bitten, as also were a pet dog belonging to Mrs. Heesch and a prize fox terrier owned by Frederick Zinn. The screams of the children attracted a crowd, and a telephone message to Police Headquarters brought Policeman Jack Earle, who shot the animal.

Dr. Richard K. Knapp was called, and found that the children had been badly bitten, the girl on the leg and hand and the boy twice on the leg. Dr. Knapp cauterized the wounds, and serum treatment will be administered. The dogs bitten were tied up for observation, while the head of the dead dog was sent by Veterinary Surgeon Reynolds to the State Board of Health to be examined.

Collection for Belgian Red Cross.

Prayers for peace were offered last night at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and 76th Street, by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, the pastor, and the congregation. A collection was taken for the Belgian Red Cross fund. The Rev. Mr. Stimson said the Belgians were forced into the conflict against their will, and were in dire distress. Prof. Francis Brown and Prof. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary also spoke.

THREE-FIFTHS

Three-fifths of all work on a Thompson-Starrett operation are actually performed direct by the Thompson-Starrett Company.

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Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:30 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
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Ticket Offices:
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Lost jewels of value have been recovered in a few hours by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

First Mortgage Certificates
5%
Guaranteed
$100—or More
Send for circular.
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Under supervision New York State Banking Department
Capital and Surplus $2,500,000
135 Broadway New York
203 Montague St. Brooklyn

Blankets—Bed Spreads Comfortables

Seasonable Bed Coverings in a large assortment, from which every need can be supplied, are offered at our usual **Moderate Prices.**

White Blankets with wide Bindings.

Single Bed Size $5.00 to $21.00 per pair
Three-quarter " $7.50 to $24.00 " "
Double Bed " $8.00 to $28.00 " "

Solid Color Border Blankets with Silk Bindings to match.

Single Bed Size $12.00 per pair
Three-quarter " $15.00 " "
Double Bed " $17.50 " "

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37th St. West, near 5th Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce for this day, Monday, October 5th,

THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW TWELVE-STORY ADDITION

fronting on Madison Avenue. The Store now covers the entire block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Thirty-fifth Street, and has a spacious entrance on each of its four sides.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit the enlarged Store and inspect the new arrangements. Attention is especially directed to the material enlargement of the departments previously existing and to the opening of new ones.

An important feature of this auspicious occasion will be the

AUTUMN AND WINTER DISPLAY

of Women's and Misses' Ready-to-wear Gowns and Tailor-made Suits; Blouses; Coats and Wraps; Riding Habits; Furs, House Gowns and Millinery.

Included in this display will be a very large number of imported models, expressing the latest ideas of the leading Paris couturiers.

A REMARKABLE SERIES OF SPECIAL SALES

offering very unusual price inducements in the following merchandise will signalize the event this day (Monday) and Tuesday:

Rich Dress Velvets
Women's Lace, Satin and Crepe de Chine Blouses
Women's and Misses' Autumn and Winter Coats
Fine Trimming Laces
Black and Colored Broadcloth
Women's Silk Petticoats
Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery
Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves
Imported Hand-made Lace Curtains, Panels and Bedspreads
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Just now the world depends on America for everything. The approaching Electrical Exposition is the open door to opportunities never heard of before and not likely to occur again

An interested public of more than ten millions is directly reached through this Exposition. One day's attendance last year was in excess of 37,000—probably greater than any attendance ever secured in a single covered building in the history of expositions

This Exposition is educational. It is intended to point the way to industrial efficiency, improved business and better homes. Practical examples in every department of human activity in which electricity figures directly or indirectly, will be shown. Anyone in whose product electricity plays a part is invited to exhibit

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American markets for Americans—"At Your Immediate Service—Made in America"—is one of the signs of this Exposition

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October 7th to 17th

Lexington Ave and 46th St
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For Quality, Beautiful Designs
Buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures and Lamps
When you Build. Come and See THE GOODS.
All Styles, Electric, Gas, Oil.
Lamp Dealers should have
"MILLER" LAMPS
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FOR HEAT—Use "Miller" Oil Heaters
Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844.
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RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING
in Fire-Proof Building
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BRYAN TELLS OF PRESIDENT'S HOPE FOR PEACE AS CHURCHES HERE PRAY FOR IT

WILSON STILL EAGER TO OFFER MEDIATION

Awaiting His Opportunity to Make New Proposal for Peace, Says Bryan.

POLICE RESTRAIN CROWDS

Women Faint in Jam at Broadway Tabernacle — Secretary Heard Also by Free Synagogue.

President Wilson is patiently awaiting the opportune moment when he again may tender the good offices of the United States to the warring nations to establish peace. This was the statement made by Secretary of State Bryan in an address he delivered last night to the largest congregation that ever gathered in the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. In the morning he addressed a congregation of the Free Synagogue that packed Carnegie Hall.

The evening meeting was held under the auspices of the New York Peace Society, and when Mr. Bryan arose to speak there was a congregation of 1,800 persons, while twice as many more had been turned away because there was no room inside for them. The representatives of the Peace Society had not realized that the outpouring would be so great, and consequently there was so much confusion in Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street that two calls had to be turned in for police reserves.

The crowd in its eagerness to get into the church struggled back and forth while the policemen strove to restrain them. Several women fainted and had to be taken into one of the office rooms in the back part of the church to be revived. Old people, young people, and many children were caught in the crush, which was worst in Fifty-sixth Street, in front of the side entrance to the church. The few policemen on hand when the rush to get in started backed against the doors to keep the crowd back.

Carnegie Caught in Crush.

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, the pastor of the church, was one of the persons caught in the crowd, and he joined the police in begging the people to maintain order. Andrew Carnegie found himself in the middle of the struggling crowd, unable to move. William F. McCombs, who was one of those asked to sit on the pulpit platform with Mr. Bryan, was another. Police Captain Ormsby was obliged to order the doors closed until the reserves should arrive.

It was 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan reached the church. He was accompanied by Samuel Untermyer, whose guest he had been during the day. Escorted by Capt. Ormsby and two police Sergeants, they were pushed through the crowd to the door. Inside Mr. McCombs joined the Secretary, and a few moments later Mr. Bryan took his place on the pulpit platform. The others on the platform were Dr. Jefferson, Mr. Untermyer, and Mr. McCombs.

The preliminary services were brief, consisting of a prayer, the singing of "America," and a collection for the European Fund of the American Red Cross. The amount collected was said to be about $1,500. Dr. Jefferson presented Mr. Bryan.

"We are fortunate," said the Secretary of State, "that at this period in our history we have in the White House at Washington a man whose heart is enlisted in the cause of peace. In matters having to do with international affairs our President has uppermost in his mind the creation of means by which disputes between the nations may be settled not by resort to physical force, but by the arbitrament of reason.

Trying to End the War.

"Today the world is face to face with one of the greatest calamities in the whole history of the world, and this just at a time when it had seemed that all the forces of society were combined to put an end for all time to war. And tonight I am glad to be able to tell you that our nation is doing its best to bring an end to this war. I am glad that our President is waiting, impatiently waiting, the opportunity to renew the invitation to these nations that are at war that this nation, under the direction of God, may be able to bring these warring people to peace.

"I am glad that this nation is laying the foundation of peace between itself and the other nations of the world, and that today treaties to this purpose bind us to two-thirds of the nations of the world, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it is only a short time now before we will have negotiated similar treaties with the remaining nations, and when they are signed I believe that war will have been made impossible."

Mr. Bryan referred to the recent crisis in Mexican affairs which caused the naval forces to occupy Vera Cruz. He admitted that the provocation has been great, great enough almost to justify war, but he added he was proud to say that the country was able to restrain itself and to await a just and peaceful solution of Mexican troubles. He said that in the present world crisis the United States should so stand that every nation would be ready to recognize its disinterestedness.

"We cannot," he said, "do our duty unless we ourselves have a proper conception of the great forces that move the world."

Services in Free Synagogue.

The services at the Free Synagogue attracted more than twice as many persons as the hall would accommodate. Police Capt. Ormsby ordered the doors closed half an hour before the service began, and later was compelled to call out the reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station to handle a crowd of disappointed worshippers that he estimated at more than 4,000 persons. The speakers, besides Mr. Bryan, were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Oscar S. Straus, and Abram I. Elkus.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise delivered a prayer prepared by Walter Rauschenbusch, in which he said in part:

"We thank Thee, O God, for the firmness and sagacity of our President and his advisers which cooled our own lust for war. We beseech Thee to save our nation from being sucked into the present flood of passion. May our land remain an island of peace in this red sea of trouble. Grant our people a sober and neutral mind, fair and friendly to all nations, remembering our own sins, and when the hour comes may our nation be fit to serve all mankind as the spokesman of peace and the healer of wounds."

Rabbi Wise, in opening the service, urged that there be no demonstration, but the audience, which filled all the galleries and packed the hallways so far as the police would permit, broke into a storm of applause when Mr. Bryan appeared upon the stage. His speech also was interrupted by applause at frequent intervals.

Secretary Bryan spoke as a representative of the President, and Mr. Straus as a member of The Hague Peace Tribunal. Mr. Straus said, in referring to the efforts of the President and the Secretary of State to open the way for mediation, that "negotiations were still continuing, and if the door for mediation was not yet ajar, the latchstring at least was lifted and the door might swing back at any moment."

Two Goals of War.

"Let us not lose sight of the fact that most appalling war hath not put God, but man, on trial," said Mr. Straus. "It has put on trial the misguided doctrines of the war lords. The mocker and those with short vision say, 'What have your Hague conferences and peace treaties done but multiply war?' The answer is plain. Twenty years ago a man of vision, Jean Debloch, who began life as a poor Jewish boy in the city of Warsaw, saw that with the closer relationship of nations and the modern development of the instruments of destruction there could be no war that would not bring greater destruction than gain for both victors and vanquished. He saw that war gave a choice of one of two goals—annihilation or bankruptcy. The Czar of Russia was so much influenced by Jean Debloch's arguments that he summoned the first Hague conference. That was fifteen years ago.

"By treaties since then the vicious attitude in international relations by which the tender of good offices in mediation was regarded as an unfriendly act was reversed, so that such a tender was thereafter to be regarded as desirable and an act of friendship and good will. By virtue of this beneficent principle our President shortly after the war began made known to the warring nations the readiness of our country to tender its good offices of mediation in order to hasten the day of peace.

"I believe that if treaties similar to twenty-seven treaties Secretary Bryan has signed in recent months, providing for a year of investigation before war may be begun, had been in effect when Austria gave its ultimatum to Servia, this war might have been averted."

Bryan Gives $5 to Red Cross.

Mr. Elkus said in introducing Mr. Bryan that one of the most important possible outcomes of the war was the extending of the common principles of justice to the Jews in the warring nations and the extending of protection to the Jews through granting to them full civil rights.

As Mr. Bryan was about to begin his address a man passed across the stage bearing a contribution box for the Red Cross. Mr. Bryan dropped in a $5 bill.

"It is an impressive fact when 100,000 people lift up their voices in a united prayer for peace to their Heavenly Father," said the Secretary of State.

"It is fitting that Oscar Straus should be a party to our programme. He has earned the high position he holds among the peace advocates. Rabbi Wise has identified himself with every moral problem, so that I feel it an honor to come before his congregation as his guest. It is especially appropriate that there should be here linked together on this day these two great bodies, the Jewish and the Christian congregations.

"It is not necessary that we should consider the causes that led up to the conflict or attempt to locate responsibility for the conditions that now exist. Our first duty is to use such influence as we may have to hasten the return of peace; there will be ample time afterward to consider the means for preventing future appeals to arms.

Interdependence of Nations.

"In this age our interests are so entwined with the interests of those who reside in other lands that no nation can live or die unto itself alone. Today every neutral nation finds itself greatly embarrassed by the disturbance which the European war has wrought in every department of human activity, and we, therefore, appreciate more fully than ever before how numerous are the ties that bind us together and how far-reaching are the consequences of war.

"Preparedness for war presupposes that there is an enemy who must be hated until he can be overcome. But hatred only begets hatred, and a desire for revenge is the heaviest load that man or nation can carry.

"The fallacy that preparedness for war makes for peace has a twin sister—or perhaps I should say, in justice to womankind, a twin brother—that peace can be built upon a basis of fear instilled into the heart of a weaker brother. This is the most wicked fallacy of all the ages.

"We must come to see that the only foundation upon which peace can rest is the foundation of those who build in the belief that no question is ever settled until it is settled right—who believe in the power of truth to propagate itself, and to take from the dead things about it a life that makes it strong enough to overcome all who are in its path.

"Most of the errors which men commit in international affairs arise from the failure to understand that moral principles are as binding upon nations as upon individuals.

"We shall be aided in our efforts to promote peace if we fix in our minds certain propositions which embody pertinent and important truths. Some of these propositions are directed against delusions; others express the conclusions drawn from the world's experience."

Military Display No Index.

Mr. Bryan made the first point that war should not be judged by soldiers' parades and military splendor, but by the bloodshed of battle and sufferings of widows and children. He showed that such advances as war had produced could be obtained better by peaceful means. We had taken a long step in advance, he declared, when the European belligerents now vied with one another in each denying they begun the war.

"Man is normal," he said, "when he is calm, not when he is angry; and his plans must therefore be perfected and carried out when his conscience and his judgment are free to act. When a man is angry he boasts of what he can do; when he is calm he considers what he ought to do.

"Our nation not only largely profits by the peace policy which it has pursued, but it has put itself in a position to render a larger service to the world than it otherwise could—and with nations, as with individuals, service is the measure of greatness. By promptly accepting the mediation generously offered by the representatives of three great republics of South America, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, President Wilson not only secured a peaceful solution of a situation that threatened war, but he gave a strong impetus to the cause of conciliation. It will be easier than before to preserve peace in the Western Hemisphere and more difficult to excite war.

"In its dealings with other countries our Government has found it wise to discourage the employment of the ultimatum and to substitute a continuation of negotiations, on the theory that nothing is final between friends.

"Our Government, steadily advancing toward the goal of universal peace, has also found it possible to make more remote the possibility of war by the negotiation of treaties which provide for the investigation of all disputes before the employment of force. Twenty-seven of these treaties have already been signed, and the Governments which they represent embrace considerably more than two-thirds of the population of the world."

Special Hymn Sung.

The following peace hymn, written for the Free Synagogue service by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, was sung by the congregation:

Father enthroned on high!
Humbly Thy children cry
Send peace on earth!
May peace, prosperity
Fill earth from sea to sea,
May mankind bend the knee
In fear of Thee!

May earth no more rehearse
War's song of crime and curse,
O make war cease!
Death-tube and shrieking shell
Sound for brave men the knell,
Widows the chorus swell—
"God! Send us peace!"

May mankind's psalm of life
Be peace instead of strife,
Filling all earth!
Look down from Heav'n and bless
Earth with Thy righteousness,
Then reign of happiness
Shall have its birth!

Rabbi Wise announced that a part of the contribution, which amounted to more than $1,000, would be distributed among committees representing the nations engaged in the war. The Red Cross, he said, would receive an abundant portion.

WHOLE NATION PRAYS FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who escaped from Europe with difficulty after the beginning of the war, sang the Aria Adrianne from "Rienzi" and "Let Us Have Peace."

Gov. Dunne, after praising persons of foreign birth in this country for abstaining from prejudiced discussion of the war, said all Americans had now come to hope and pray that carnage would cease.

"We can say further," he said, "that the causes underlying this terrible conflict, in our opinion, were not noble or righteous. Lust for power and race jealousy have been the geneses. If this Republic, with one hundred millions of souls, and in possession of more financial resources than any other country on earth, can live in peace and prosperity with both the weakest as well as the mightiest nations on earth, it involves no sacrifice of either dignity or pride for others to do the same. This is the last great war. Its immensity is the best argument for peace."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL SERVICES.

Peace Prayer Marks Beginning of Feast of Tabernacles.

Rabbi Enelow's Prayer.

We mingle our prayers with those of our fellow-citizens everywhere in this broad and peaceful country in behalf of our fellow-men in Europe's afflicted lands. Our hearts are with the suffering men and women and little children there. Remove speedily, we pray Thee, the scourge of war, and cause the terrible afflictions of the battling peoples to come to an end.

Enlighten the minds of the nations at strife with an understanding of their common brotherhood, and make them long again for the bonds that unite them, and should unite them, and when the love of union has been reborn in their hearts, help them, O Father, to find the way of establishing it again.

Cause them to yearn for peace, and be with the champions of peace, so that they might plead hard to bring it about speedily, and make it everlasting. And meantime, O Father, fill the heart of each one of us with tender compassion for the suffering men and women and children, that out of our own bounty and the blessings Thou has given us we might hasten to the relief of the afflicted, doing all in our power toward the lightening of their burdens and the easing of their sorrows.

Bring nigh the day when sorrow and sighing shall fall away from the habitation of man, and the songs of play and salvation and thanksgiving be heard again in all the land! Upon all Thy children may Thy blessings rest.

Peace services were a special feature of the regular devotions in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 5:30 to 7 o'clock last evening. The services also marked the beginning of Sukkoth, the Feast of Tabernacles, which continues for eight days. A large congregation heard the reading by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of President Wilson's proclamation for prayers for peace. At the request of Rabbi Silverman the congregation joined with the choir in singing this "Prayer for Peace":

O God of love, O King of peace,
Make wars throughout the world to cease;
The wrath of sinful man restrain;
Give peace, O God, give peace again.

Remember, Lord, Thy works of old,
The wonders that our fathers told;
Remember not our sin's dark stain;
Give peace, O God, give peace again.

Whom shall we trust but Thee, O Lord?
Where rest but on Thy faithful word?
None ever called on Thee in vain;
Give peace, O God, give peace again.

The eloquent prayer for peace offered by the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, Rabbi, deeply moved the congregation, and many went forward to greet him after the services.

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Rabbi Schulman's Invocation at the Festival of Tabernacles.

A special prayer for peace was read by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman at the service of the Festival of the Tabernacles at 5:30 o'clock last evening at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The service was well attended. Dr. Schulman, in his introductory remarks, called upon all of the Jewish faith to join in response to the request made by President Wilson. He asked the congregation to rise while he read the prayer. The prayer in part follows:

> Responding to the call of the Chief Magistrate of our land, we join with our fellow-citizens in petitioning Thy grace, that it may be poured out upon mankind. We are mindful of the sacred custom of old, when Israel's Temple was in Thy holy city and in this festive week offerings were made for all the nations of the world, so that Thy love was invoked for all men, and so do we tonight lift up our hearts unto Thee, O just Judge and all loving Father, to pray to Thee for the nations that are warring against each other. With humility we confess that we have departed from Thy ways, that we have not been zealous enough to spread amongst men the spirit of justice and righteousness, the spirit of love and good-will, the spirit of brotherhood, in the thought of Thee as the universal Father, that shall overcome all hatreds of race, all rivalries of greed and all animosities of ambition. Humbled and afflicted, we stand before Thee, in the thought that many peoples are meeting on the fields of battle, lives are destroyed, cruel suffering is inflicted on thousands, cities are laid waste, homes are ruined, poverty increaseth and the means of help diminish. Worse than all these things, O Father, the rage and fury of war make men forget Thee, and what it has taken so long for them to learn, and thus hatred and cruelty do now abound.
>
> Out of the depths, therefore, we call unto Thee, for Thou art always nigh unto us when we call on Thee in sincerity and truth. We acknowledge that our power is vain and our pride is a snare. Our strength and wisdom have not availed, and Thou alone, O God, canst help us. Those who war, are praying to Thee for victory. We who suffer with all of them pray to Thee for peace for all of them. They are all Thy children. Help them, O God, in this, their dire need. Thou art a wonderful and mysterious Power, and Thou canst turn men's hearts to Thee. Do Thou deign, in Thy mercy and grace, to inspire the minds of the leaders and counselors of the nations with a true wisdom and fear of Thee, that they may be guided speedily to "seek peace and pursue it." Fill the hearts of millions of men with such a strong sympathy with suffering, with such a keen pity for human woe, that all else shall be outweighed by these. O God of love, make men impatient with strife. Hasten the day when the clash of arms shall cease and the trumpet call of a redeeming peace shall be sounded.
>
> Almighty God, who rulest the destinies of nations, hasten the day when the words of Thy Prophet shall be fulfilled, when many nations shall come and say, come let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, unto the house of the God of Jacob, that He may teach us His ways and that we may walk in His paths. When nations shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and when they shall learn war no more.
>
> Bless, O God, the President of the United States and all those in authority. Guide them with Thy wisdom that they lead the people on the path of justice and peace.

At the close of the prayer a collection was taken for the work being done by the Red Cross Society.

A WAR FOR NATIONALISM.

Respect for Types Unlike Our Own Must Be Created, Dr. Adler Says.

In an address on the present world crisis and its meaning, delivered before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday, Dr. Felix Adler said:

"Nationalism is the deeper cause, not the arrogance of a military caste. Nationalism today is a rising tide. It emerges in Pan-Slavism, in Pan-Germanism; in the aspirations of Servia and of the other Balkan States, as previously manifested in the unification of Italy and of Germany. Nationalism is the explosive force which has broken into the dreams of cosmopolitan brotherhood. Nationalism is a formidable menace, but within limits it is justified. It needs to be purified; it cannot be ignored or obliterated.

"Why has The Hague Tribunal proved a broken reed to lean upon? Why, though eminently useful where minor questions were concerned, has it been impotent where the interests of nationalism were at stake? Why is the analogy drawn between a court of justice for individuals and a court of justice for nations defective? Because there are two conditions which a court must fulfill. The judges may not be parties in interest, and there must be sufficient force, overt or held in reserve, to give effect to its judgments. Both these conditions are present in the disputes of individuals, and both are lacking in regard to the disputes of nations.

"The overprizing by each nationality of its own type of civilization is the root of the difficulty. And yet it ought not to be impossible by enlightenment to overcome this difficulty, to create respect for types unlike our own, not only because they have the same right to exist as ours, not only because the variety and richness of human nature is thus promoted, but because the civilization of each nation is defective and needs to be supplemented and refreshed by cross-breeding with the genius and the type of other human groups.

"The time of settlement will come. America as the great neutral power will have a word to speak on that occasion. Let it be a plea for a new colonial policy, a plea for respect toward the peoples outside of Europe, and we shall thereby take the first step toward inculcating respect of the European peoples for the different types that exist among themselves."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ARMY.

The Rev. Dr. Manning Preaches on "God's Message Through War."

The Rev. Dr. William F. Manning preahed to a big congregation at Trinity Church yesterday morning on "God's Message to Us Through the Great War." He said in part:

"We have heard the words of statesmen and diplomats, of Kings and Emperors, of scientists and philosophers, but what is God's word about it? There are three things that God is telling us unmistakably through this war.

"First—He is showing us as men have never seen it before the madness, the horrible, unmeasured wickedness of war. He is making us to see at last that war is never of His ordering; that it is never according to His will; that it is always the result of human folly and selfishness and sin. It is true that, under present conditions, it is sometimes necessary and right for a nation to fight in its own defense or in defense of others, but this only shows that the conditions are wrong and that they ought no longer to be tolerated.

"Second—God is showing us that such strife as this is as needless as it is wicked. He is making us to see at last that the conditions which make such war possible are in our hands. He is forcing us all to see that it is possible for us to put an end to these conditions, and therefore that it is our bounden duty to put an end to them. Some ultimate appeal to adequate force there must necessarily be to control those who will not otherwise be controlled.

"It may be that in this world of sinful men war cannot be wholly eliminated. But the possibility of war can be enormously lessened by measures jointly undertaken. And when this present colossal struggle is ended and its lessons have been fully learned it would not be impossible for all nations to agree that never again shall it be within the power of any one nation to force war upon another nation; that instead of great standing armies ready to attack each other there should be an international army strong enough to keep the peace for all, and that the nations should now learn, just as individuals have had to learn, to refer their quarrels to a properly constituted tribunal for just settlement instead of depending upon an appeal to brute force.

"Third—Through these fearful events God is showing us once again the need of true religion in the world. Men are asking in this crisis if Christianity has failed. The question may be natural, but it is not a very wise one. Christianity has not failed, but we have failed to be Christians. If all of us in the world who are called Christians were in truth such this war would never have taken place. This is self-evident and indisputable. This war shows us that the religion of Jesus Christ is the one hope of the world."

WAR NOT ALWAYS BAD.

Dr. Goodchild Says Bible Both Praises and Condemns the Sword.

"Armaments will be reduced to a minimum following this European war," said the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild yesterday morning at the Central Baptist Church. Dr. Goodchild pleaded that when peace arrives it be made without jealousies or bitterness, a peace that will promote the brotherhood of man the world over. In his sermon Dr. Goodchild said:

> All of the nations appear to be ashamed of the part they are playing. Each nation has been at pains to explain the reason for its participation in the conflict.
>
> The Church should set itself against war and work for peace on earth for the bearing of arms is inconsistent with the principles of Christianity. But war is not always wrong, for the sword in the Bible is both praised and condemned. The sword of Washington, for instance, was one of honor, and cleared the way for our present civilization.
>
> We cannot get along without our police force of 10,000, which is hardly more than sufficient to preserve order against attacks of crime and disorder, and this principle of protection applies alike to city, State, and nation. The army and navy are not blots and stains on our national escutcheon, but war is not necessary in the development of sturdy virtues. To preserve peace it is foolish to prepare for war, and our Secretary of War should not advocate the increasing of our armament, particularly at this time.

Dr. Goodchild spoke of Germany's refusal in 1899 to accede to the suggestion of other nations that all call a halt in armament.

SAYS COLONEL HAS CHANGED.

In 1909 He Urged the Rulers to Disarm, Bennet Asserts.

Speaking at a peace meeting held yesterday afternoon in St. Margaret's Church in East 156th Street, ex-Congressman Bennet asserted that when Col. Roosevelt was in Europe in 1909 he saw the war lords and urged upon them the futility of armaments. Col. Roosevelt was writing now in favor of armaments, at least for America, Mr. Bennet said. Mr. Bennet declared that the only cure for militarism was the education of the conscience of each individual. He argued that the growth of Protestant ideas and of Protestant churches was a hopeful sign. He thought it a hopeful sign also that nobody wanted to be thought responsible for bringing on the present war.

RELIGION'S TRIUMPH MAY FOLLOW WAR

Bishop Greer's Sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

CIVILIZATION IS NOT DEAD

Failure of Armaments to Preserve Peace Will Bring Nations to Principles of Christianity.

Bishop Greer's Prayer.

Almighty God, Who dost look down in fatherly love upon all Thy children; We beseech Thee to hear our humble prayers for those who shall suffer in the war which is now raging. Give them, we pray Thee, the consolations of Thy grace; heal the sick, comfort the wounded, minister to the dying, and bind up the broken heart. All this we ask through the mediation of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine was filled with more than 2,000 persons yesterday morning, when the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, conducted services for the day of intercession for peace.

Bishop Greer preached a hopeful sermon, in which he urged the belief that good may come of the war in a triumph of religion after it is over. As we study geology after an earthquake, he said, quoting Emerson, the terrific upheaval of the European war will result in a return to the principles of religion as the true foundation of peace and civilization.

For many years before this war, he said, the conviction had been growing that the teaching of Christ, the manner of His life and of His death, were proof that He would be opposed to war, in spite of certain sentences referring to the sword. In late years, he said, this conviction had resulted in the great peace movement, the establishment of peace treaties and peace tribunals that caused the belief in many that war was one of the remotest of contingencies. Then, suddenly and in a moment, came like a thunderbolt the most colossal and the most tragic of wars in history. It seemed as if the midday sun were blotted out, and as if the darkness of midnight succeeded.

Bishop Greer quoted an English correspondent who had said that the big stick of brute force had been thrust into the delicate mechanism of civilization and civilization had stopped. Interest in art, science, literature, and religion was suddenly wiped out, said the correspondent, and the world found itself again in the stone age.

"This is the voice of pessimism and panic," said Bishop Greer. "If civilization is wrecked and wiped out, then let us go down with it quietly and courageously, without making a fuss. But civilization is not dead, and Christianity is not dead or dying."

Bishop Greer said that at the end of the war the world would be brought to see the true diplomacy and statecraft taught by Jesus Christ in his injunctions to return good for evil and to love your enemies. After the nations at war had learned that their plan of preserving peace by armament had been a failure and had brought civilization nearly to its ruin, they would lay the basis for peace deep in the principles of Christianity.

In the special prayer for peace the President, physicians and nurses, and the sufferers by the war were mentioned in particular.

The evening prayer and sermon at the Cathedral was by the Rev. Dr. C. F. J. Wrigley, rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

PEACE IN DISARMAMENT.

Sermon at the French Church Followed by Patriotic Hymns.

There was a large attendance, including refugees just arrived in this country, at the French Episcopal Church, Eglise du Saint Esprit, East Twenty-seventh Street, at the peace service yesterday morning. The collection for the benefit of the French wounded, which was large, will be forwarded to the French Ambassador at Washington.

The rector, the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, took for his text the song of the angels at the birth of Christ, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," and made a plea for the disarmament of the nations.

"The worst war that the world has ever known," he said, "is raging 1914 years after the birth of Christ, who came to bring peace into the world, and the progress made by science has been used to make still more terrible the horrors of battle. We have been told that the arming of nations will preserve peace; it was the nation the most strongly armed which, through covetousness, started this war. Let all the nations of the world be disarmed that we may have universal peace."

He said that it was the patriotic duty of a country wrongfully attacked to defend itself.

There was a call to the women of the congregation to meet on Wednesday evening to sew for the wounded, and previous to this there will be a short service of prayer for those suffering on the battlefield. Those who are not able to sew are asked to make contributions to aid the work.

Two French patriotic hymns were sung, one asking that the country be preserved from discord and war, and the second that peace and liberty should always march under the banners of France.

PLACE FOR ALL PRAYERS.

Jewish, Catholic, and Episcopal Pleas Read in Baptist Church.

Because of opposition to printed prayers in Baptist Churches, the Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison of the Washington Heights Church, 145th Street and Convent Avenue, read printed prayers and prayed extemporaneously. He went still further and used prayers edited by a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic Bishop, and Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Church. He asked that Christians be broad-minded enough to pray, not only for cessation of war, but for a lasting peace, and that the hundreds of thousands killed and wounded should not have fought in vain. He said:

> True prayer for peace today must be that the cause of all this ghastly trouble should be annihilated and that the forces which alone make for peace may be established. We have not come to pray that those responsible for the horrid drama should be punished. We should pray not only for the end of militarism, but for the establishment of those principles of love, righteousness, justice, and brotherhood that alone can settle disputes and alone bring lasting peace.

He declared that Christianity had not failed—that the troubles of today are not due to the following of Christ's teachings, but to the disobeying and crucifying of them.

SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. Hillis Praises the Kaiser and Says He's Not to Blame.

There was a general response from the churches of Brooklyn to the proclamation of President Wilson setting yesterday apart as a day for prayer for peace. Special services were held by all denominations, and the attendance for the day at the various houses of worship was much larger than usual.

At the peace services held in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, who recently returned from a vacation spent in central Europe, and who made a study of conditions there, spoke of the great conflict, discussed its causes and probable results, and made a strong appeal for peace. The Rev. Dr. John Dunn Burrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, said:

"When in the light of the teaching of the Bible, especially of Jesus Christ, we come to ask what obedience to God means, especially in the matter of war, we find that it means three things: religion instead of diplomacy, industry instead of militarism, and humanity instead of nationalism."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, addressed his congregation last evening on "What the World Owes to Germany." He pointed out the marvelous growth in population that has taken place in the last forty years, and dwelt upon the falling off in emigration from Germany to other parts of the world. This he declared was due to the increase of all industries in the fatherland.

"The prevailing impression in New York is that the Kaiser is to blame for the present war. I do not believe this to be the case. The Kaiser is a genius. He is a man of mountainous mind. While in London recently I came across ten volumes of speeches by the Kaiser. There was one volume dealing with commerce, one with music, one with archaeology, and a number of addresses on religion that could be read with profit by any minister."

Special peace ceremonies were observed in all of the Catholic churches of the diocese. A special prayer for peace was recited. At the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Bay Ridge, there was a solemn high mass, with the pastor, Rev. Matthew J. Flynn, as celebrant and preacher.

PRAISED PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The Rev. E. H. Van Etten Has New Features in Christ Church.

The Rev. Edwin H. Van Etten, who began his duties yesterday as rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, introduced two new features, lights on the altar and a movable pulpit on wheels, which can be moved up or down the main aisle.

At the peace service last night the new preacher praised President Wilson's injunction to the nation to pray, and promised that Christ Church would do its part to bring answers to its own prayers and those of others. The interior of the church was decorated with flags, including a small one on the movable pulpit.

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CARDINAL FARLEY ON WAR—PRESIDENT HADLEY'S REMEDY FOR IT

CARDINAL SAYS WAR IS DIVINE VENGEANCE

"Almost Every Nation in Europe Was Persecuting Church," Mgr. Farley Declares.

LATE POPE'S PLEAS IGNORED

Religious Fervor Sweeping World, Owing to Conflict—Crowd at Service Fills the Cathedral.

Cardinal Farley's Prayer.

O Almighty and Eternal Father, Master of the Universe and Lord of all nations and kingdoms, Who, in chastising, dost heal us, and in forgiving, dost save us: Show forth upon all peoples Thy mercy and restore to the world the quiet times of peace, that we all may make use of them to purge ourselves of ungodliness and to amend our ways through an abiding charity of Thee.

O Heavenly Father, from Whom come all holy desires, all right resolves, and all good deeds: Do Thou bestow upon Thy servants that peace which the world cannot give; make our hearts to be devoted to the keeping of Thy commandments; take away from this hour the scourge of war, and vouchsafe to this our beloved land a continuance of the peace with which it is so singularly blest.

O Father of Mercy, the Author and Lover of peace, to know Whom is to live, to serve Whom is to rule: Protect Thy children from every attack of the invisible powers of darkness, that our souls secure in Thy peace may fear not the menace of any earthly enemy. Through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

With every seat in St. Patrick's Cathedral occupied, and as many persons standing in the aisles of the great nave as the ushers would permit, Cardinal Farley yesterday morning appeared officially for the first time since his return from Europe as the preacher at solemn high mass. He followed a sermon on the war with the pronouncement of the Papal benediction sent through him to America by both the late Pope Pius X. and Pope Benedict XV. Then, the people still kneeling after receiving the benediction, the Cardinal read a prayer for universal and eternal peace that he had composed for the occasion.

The Cardinal took as the text for his sermon the verses from the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke, which tell of the conception of the Virgin Mary and of Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist, the same being the gospel prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church to be read on the Feast of the Rosary, which is celebrated every year on the first Sunday in October. He told of the institution of this feast in commemoration of the victory of the Christians over the Turks at Lepanto in 1571, and said that it was a happy coincidence the President had chosen the day of the feast as the day when prayers for peace should be offered. Peace could be eternal and universal, he said, only through the triumph of Christianity.

This subject the Cardinal developed into the main theme of his sermon. His voice, intense and rising above its usual low pitch, he declared that the only real cause of the war was the neglect of the Church and the principles of Christianity by the nations of Europe. The war had come, he said, because the Church and Christianity had been suppressed and driven out of their councils by the political leaders of the belligerent nations.

"Had the people of Europe heeded the pleas of the late Pontiff," he exclaimed, "had they heeded the teachings and warnings of the Church, they would not now be engaged in a bloody war. But they did not heed. Almost every nation in Europe was persecuting the Church, trampling on its rights, driving it into the corners of the land. And now they are paying the penalty. They are suffering for their sins against God.

Men Praying for Mercy.

"And men are realizing this. Their eyes are being opened, and as they go to fight they see the vengeance of God—and they are praying to God for mercy. Knees are being bent that would never bend before. The world is filled with prayers for God's mercy. Men who have not taken their Holy Communion for twenty years are taking it today. I saw them in France, in Austria, in Switzerland, in Germany, and Italy.

"Men have talked of culture, but now they are realizing that there can be no culture without Christianity. They see that culture alone cannot stand. They are remembering the culture of peoples of the past, of the Aztecs in Mexico, whom Cortez found 400 years ago in one of the highest stages of civilization. The Aztecs were a cultured people—and yet on the very day that Cortez entered their chief city 200 human beings were put to death as a sacrifice to the pagan gods. And the Aztec culture and civilization fell, as any civilization without Christianity will fall.

"Nations cannot neglect God's commandments with impunity. They must come to see that only God through Jesus Christ can give them lasting peace. They must realize that He is the Way and the Truth and the Light, that He is the only Prince of Peace. They must accept His commandments, first, that each man love his God, and, second, that he love his neighbor. On this love only can eternal peace be established."

The Cardinal mentioned France in particular as one of the nations that had trampled on the rights of the Church. In a tribute to the character of the late Pope he praised Pius X. for counseling the French prelates to leave the land rather than submit to the restrictions proposed by the civil Government.

"When the French Government," said Cardinal Farley, "sought to bind the hands and feet of the Church, when it sought to enforce iniquitous laws upon the Church that would deprive it of its rights, the French Bishops went to the Pope and said, 'What shall we do?' The Holy Father spoke to them as the Apostle Peter, his predecessor, spoke to the beggars at the gate. 'Church of France,' he said, 'I cannot give you money or bread, but I give you liberty and the love of God. Go forth hungry and homeless, but remain true. Do not bend the knee to those who have forsaken the counsels of God.'"

Cardinal Farley added that, as Pius ever sought to keep Christianity pure in Europe for the preservation of peace and brotherly love, so the new Pope began to work for peace as soon as he became the head of the Church. His first letter, the Cardinal said, he addressed to his clergy to urge them to pray constantly for peace. Contrasting conditions where Christianity did and did not prevail, the Cardinal told of the absence of faction and strife among the Cardinals who met to elect the new Pope.

Choice of the New Pope.

"They represented almost every nation," he said. "They came from nations actively fighting and from nations intense in their sympathies on one side or the other, but there was no difference among them. All was peace and perfect harmony. And when the new Pope was chosen, although he had been one of their number only three months, although he was a newcomer among them, the Cardinals unanimously and loyally accepted him and pledged themselves to obey his every word and order."

In the first part of his sermon Cardinal Farley told of his travels in Europe both before and after the beginning of the war. He dwelt particularly on Austria, which he described as "the most Catholic land in the world," and recalled first how he had gone through the country and seen peasants at every crossroad kneeling before a crucifix or a Madonna, and then how he had passed along the mountain roads again and seen the industrious peasants marching to the front.

"I have never seen a sadder sight," he said, "than those poor fellows going to the war. Tears came into my eyes as I looked at them and realized that every third man I saw, perhaps every second man, was destined for death on a battlefield."

Cardinal Farley made reference in his sermon to President Wilson, saying that he was full of thankfulness because there was at the head of the Government a man with the religious instinct and feeling to issue a proclamation calling upon the people to pray for peace.

"Oh, long may it be so," he said. "We must keep our country Christian. We must ever have religious, God-fearing men as its leaders, for then it will be preserved."

Before the Cardinal preached Mgr. Lavelle entered the pulpit and exhorted all Catholics to join in prayers for peace constantly, "especially by frequent Holy Communion and the recitation of the Rosary."

A male quartet and the choir of 400 voices sang the hymns and chants of the service. The Rev. William B. Martin was the celebrant of the mass, the Rev. W. J. Sinnott was the deacon, and the Rev. Michael Shay was the subdeacon. The Rev. John Byrne was the master of ceremonies.

A PRAYER OF THE PEOPLES

(On the Day of the President's Call to Prayer.)

God of us, who kill our kind!
Master of this blood-tracked Mind
Which from wolf and Caliban
Staggers toward the star of Man—
Now, on Thy cathedral stair,
God, we cry to Thee in prayer!

Where our stifled anguish bleeds
Strangling through Thine organ reeds,
Where our voiceless songs suspire
From the corpses in Thy choir—
Through Thy charred and shattered nave,
God, we cry on Thee to save!

Save us from our tribal gods!
From the racial powers, whose rods—
Wreathed with stinging serpents—stir
Odin and old Jupiter
From their ancient hells of hate
To invade Thy dawning state.

Save us from their curse of kings!
Free our souls' imaginings
From the feudal dreams of war;
Yea, God, let us nevermore
Make, with slaves' idolatry,
Kaiser, czar, or king of *Thee!*

We who, craven in our prayer,
Would lay off on Thee our care—
Lay instead on *us* Thy load;
On our minds Thy spirit's goad,
On our laggard wills Thy whips
And Thy passion on our lips!

Fill us with the reasoned faith
That the prophet lies, who saith
All this web of destiny,
Torn and tangled, cannot be
Newly wove and redesigned
By the Godward human mind.

Teach us, so, no more to call
Guidance supernatural
To our help, but—heart and will—
Know ourselves responsible
For our world of wasted good
And our blinded brotherhood.

Lord, our God! to whom, from clay,
Blood and mire, Thy peoples pray—
Not from Thy cathedral's stair
Thou hearest:—Thou criest *through* our prayer;
For our prayer is but the gate:
We, who pray, ourselves are fate.

Oct. 4, 1914. PERCY MACKAYE.

NOT A WAR OF SCRIPTURE.

Crime Measured Only by Number of Victims, Says Dr. Remensnyder.

"Is War Consistent with Christianity?" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, Chairman of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council, at St. James's Lutheran Church yesterday morning. He said:

> Wars, indeed, were sanctioned in the Scriptures, but they were to execute the judgments of God upon the wicked. Wars against political tyrannies and to overthrow religious bondage, and which have achieved civil liberty and spiritual freedom have universally been deemed right and have created the most glorious epochs in history and mightily set forward the human race.
>
> But war in general, as is most frequently the case, arising from some trivial matter, jealousy, as contests for what is called the balance of power, is a crime to be measured only by the ghastly numbers of its victims. Such is clearly the case with the dreadful carnage now raging in Europe.

He urged the Church to be prompt to condemn such a perversion of the holy religion of truth, righteousness, and peace.

THOUSANDS PRAY IN BOSTON.

Congregations as Large as Those at Christmas Services.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Church congregations as large as those attending Christmas services prayed for world peace today. At the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Paul Bishop Lawrence said people were becoming convinced that war was wicked, useless, and stupid. Lemuel H. Murlin, President of Boston University, addressed a congregation at People's Temple.

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, speaking at Auburndale, said its members were fighting in each of the warring armies.

DR. HADLEY CALLS COURTESY WAR CURE

Stop National Misunderstandings in Their Inception, Urges Yale's President.

ASKS STUDENTS TO BE FAIR

Attributes European Crisis to Failure of Combatants to Understand One Another's Viewpoint.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4.—President Arthur T. Hadley in his annual matriculation sermon to the Yale freshmen today discussed ways of preventing war. In welcoming the members of the class of 1918 to the university Dr. Hadley spoke on the text, "Let us therefore follow after the things that make for peace."—Romans 14:19. Dr. Hadley laid stress on courtesy between nations as the great remedy to prevent war. In part he said:

"To any one who looks at the present European crisis dispassionately, the striking thing—I may well say, the pathetic thing—is the failure of the different nations to understand anything about one another's point of view. Each is so fervently convinced that it is right that it credits its enemies with being hopelessly and willfully wrong—either deceived by their rulers or animated by the lust of conquest. It believes all good of itself and all evil of its neighbors. It can no more see the truth in international affairs than an individual man can see the truth of a private controversy in the midst of blind rage of passion. Under the impulse of such emotions each people do deeds of good and evil, of devoted self-sacrifice and mad destructions, of which in times of peace it would be incapable. This is what makes war; the outward acts of violence are but the symptoms of the nation's mental state.

"The effective way to stop war is to stop these misunderstandings and discourtesies in their inception. A situation like the one which I have described can seldom be cured, but it can often be prevented. In fact, a large part of the work of diplomacy is concerned with the prevention of just this kind of misunderstanding. Each nation has trained representatives at the capitals of the others, to see how people feel, to inform the home Government what has caused offense or what may conciliate, and to explain to the foreign Government the real meaning of transactions harmless in their intent but liable to be misunderstood. Few of us realize how much both the diplomats and the Governments are engaged in this work of pacifying emotions before they have reached an intractable or incurable stage."

Dr. Hadley referred to The Hague tribunal and the usages and customs of international law as machinery to maintain peace, and continued:

"But all machinery fails, and all machinery must fail. The question of peace or war rests not with the diplomats but with the people. To bring about peace on earth men must develop the Christian virtues of fairness and courtesy. They must try to see things as others see them; to speak and act with a view to the feelings of others as well as themselves. This appreciation of others' point of view is the essential element both in fairness and in courtesy. They are not really different things; they are different sides of the same thing. Fairness is consideration for others as shown on the intellectual or subjective side. Courtesy is consideration for others as shown on the social and practical side."

Further on Dr. Hadley said:

"Any Government which, while professing to seek peace, gives an example of arrogance to its neighbors; any newspaper which, proclaiming the evils of war and the desirableness of stopping it, repeats mean insinuations against its opponents and shapes its editorials to suit its own prepossessions, without regard to the facts; any individual who, condemning militarism among nations, nevertheless nurses his own prejudices and harbors unjust suspicions against his fellow-men, is today belying its prayers by its actions.

"This is not a time for thanking God that we are not as other men are. This is a time for each of us to exercise close self-examination. How do we stand these tests? Are we trying individually to be fair, in the controversies that actually come before our attention? Do we read the newspapers that tell us the plain truth, or do we choose the ones that tell us what we wish to believe?

"In the athletic discussions of the day do we try to get our rival's point of view, or are we content to confirm our own prejudices? When somebody says that another college is going to play unfairly, do we say that the men in that other college are gentlemen like ourselves, and would be no more guilty of intentional unfairness than we are; or do we harbor suspicion and possibly repeat it, until the unproved gossip of yesterday becomes the settled belief of tomorrow? You may say that these are little things. But they are little things that count; little things out of which will grow our mental attitude of the larger things of business and politics."

KNOWS NO NATIONALITY.

German, Russian, English Boys All Mothers' Sons, Says Dr. McLeod.

At the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, last night, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod spoke on peace. He said:

> Think of the dead boys today, the maimed and the crippled. I don't care whether they are Germans, English, or Russians, they are all their mothers' sons and the sacredness of human life is degraded. Worst of all is the moral degradation and the legacy of hate. The world is getting tired of human sacrifice and loss, but if cursed militarism is slain it will be of inestimable good.

He urged Americans to show the world a better way of life.

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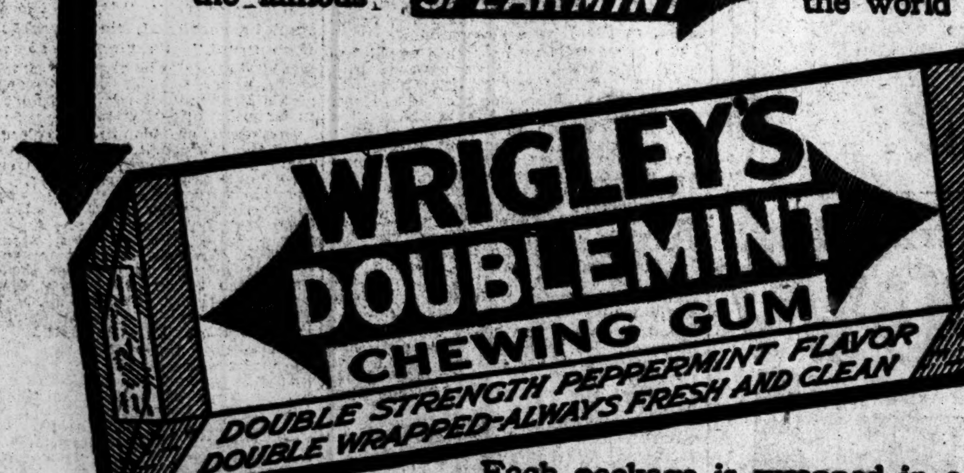
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Prof. Jos. Zeisler, Northwestern University:—
"The small percentage of alcohol in beer induces medical men to favor it—it does not make drunkards."

Prof. Willis King, Kansas City, Mo.:—
"I have prescribed beer for forty years in many cases, and always found direct and beneficial results."

Dr. Henry Davy, Pres. British Medical Society, London, Eng.:—
"Beer, bread and cheese for a meal is infinitely more scientific than the American meal of bread, tea and jam."

Prof. Adolph Struempel, Vienna, Austria:—
"Because his brain was starving his body from overactivity, I prescribed beer and bread for Mr. E. H. Harriman, to give him added energy, build tissue and give nerve strength."

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Scientists recognize the difference between a stimulant that nourishes and one that exhausts. They declare that Pure Beer is a safe drink, because, unlike milk and water, it can not carry deleterious germs; a sane drink, because it does not unbalance the mental organs; they have demonstrated that Good Beer gives vigor, is a constructive, not destructive agency, and adds to one's strength and endurance when intelligently used; they emphatically maintain that Pure Beer is particularly good for nursing mothers.

When, therefore, we find that renowned scientists the world over endorse the food value of beer, we should feel no hesitancy in using Pure Beer in our daily life.

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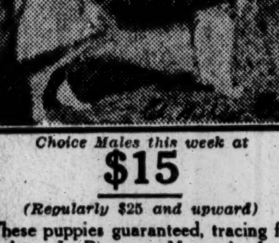

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5 KILLED, MANY HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Baby and Older Brother Crushed Under Car—Their Mother Also May Die.

GIRL OF 12 DIES IN STREET

Boy on Bicycle Run Down and Killed by Stolen Machine—Motor Cycle Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Two persons were killed and four others injured, one of them perhaps fatally, when a seven-passenger touring car overturned on Bewer's Hill, on the road between here and Princeton, late this afternoon. A four months' old child was killed outright, and a seventeen-year-old boy was so badly injured that he died shortly after in the Mercer Hospital here.

The mother of the two children is also in a critical condition in the same hospital here, suffering from three fractured ribs, cuts about the head and body, and bruises. The dead are:

STULTS, CLIFFORD, 17 years old, son of Addison Stults of Hutchinsons Road, near Trenton.

STULTS, DANIEL, 4 months old, son of Addison Stults.

The injured are:

STULTS, ADDISON, 42 years old, farmer.

STULTS, MILDRED, 40 years old, wife of Addison Stults.

TINDALL, WARREN W., 42 years old, of Hutchinsons Road.

TINDALL, BERNADINE, 19 years old, daughter of Warren W. Tindall.

The party was going from Somerville to Trenton. One version is that while rounding a sharp curve on the hill the car struck an obstruction and was overturned, and another is that the upset occurred when Clifford Stults, who was driving, tried to avoid a machine coming from the opposite direction.

All the occupants were hurled to the deep ditch at the roadside with the exception of Clifford and Daniel. They were pinned under the machine and terribly crushed.

Passing automobilists went to the rescue. The machine was lifted from the baby, who was dead. Clifford was breathing feebly. These victims and their parents were hurried to Mercer Hospital, Trenton, where Clifford died within a few minutes.

Tindall is employed by ex-Senator E. C. Hutchinson of Hutchinson's Mills, candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress in the Fourth District.

CAR HITS TREE; ONE MAY DIE.

Occupants Go to Hospital and Try to Hide Identity.

A large touring car, which was believed to be racing with another machine along Broadway in front of Edwin Gould's place near Dobbs Ferry, crashed into a maple tree late yesterday afternoon, throwing four men, a woman, and a child into the road.

Two of the men were made unconscious and the others were bruised.

Other machines which arrived shortly after the accident carried the party to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital, where it was found that one of the badly injured men was suffering from a fractured skull and that the other had a broken nose and severe cuts on the face. None of the persons in the machine would give his name, and the attendants at the hospital were asked to help conceal their identity.

The machine, which was wrecked, bore the number 21,168, New York, and the license was found to have been issued in the name of Philip Hayes of 142 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn.

Hayes said that the machine was owned by the firm which employed him, which he refused to name, and that he had lent it to Anderson Gratz, Vice President of the American Manufacturing Company at 63 Wall Street.

Later it was learned at the hospital that it was Mr. Gratz whose nose had been broken, and that his chauffeur had suffered the fractured skull.

DOCTOR'S CAR KILLS CHILD.

Victim Was Hurrying Across Street to Greet Aunt She Was to Visit.

Augusta Bull, 12 years old, daughter of Charles Bull of 2,369 Hughes Street, Ridgewood, was instantly killed yesterday evening on the Queens Boulevard, Long Island City, by an automobile owned by Dr. John A. Harris of 140 Riverside Drive. The little girl, with her father, mother, and sister, was in Long Island City to visit an aunt. They had just alighted from a trolley car when Augusta saw her aunt on the opposite side of the street and started across to greet her. She did not see the automobile driven by George Henly of 58 East Ninety-fourth Street.

Dr. Harris, who with his wife was in the car, picked up the child and hurried to St. John's Hospital.

BOY ON BICYCLE KILLED.

Owner of Auto Which Hit Him Says It Was Stolen.

Walter Conary, 15 years old, of Union Hill, N. J., was riding on a bicycle with Thomas Doyle, another fifteen-year-old boy of Union Hill, on the handlebars, yesterday afternoon, on Hudson Boulevard, when an automobile hit them. Conary was taken to the North Bergen Hospital with a fractured skull, where he died. Doyle was not seriously hurt.

Witnesses gave an automobile number to the police, and Policeman Nulty of Hoboken arrested Charles Grobert of 438 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, who was driving a car bearing the number.

Grobert said he knew nothing of the accident, and that it must have happened when three young men stole a ride in his automobile while he was playing cards at Fairview, N. J. Grobert got into communication with friends who verified the story, and the police started to look for Frank Juncker of Union Hill, the man accused by Grobert of taking the automobile. Juncker had not been found late last night.

CHILDREN HIT BY AUTO.

One Killed and Two Badly Hurt in Connecticut Accident.

BLOOMFIELD, Conn., Oct. 4.—Four little girls who were playing in the road were struck by an automobile driven by Charles Reubenbauer of Hartford late today. Catharine Clements, aged 4, was killed outright; her sister Ruth, 5, was perhaps fatally hurt; Virginia Perry, 4, received severe injuries, and the fourth girl escaped harm.

Mr. Reubenbauer says the girls were standing in the road with the ostensible purpose of seeing how long they could remain before they had to dodge for safety. His statement is substantiated by spectators.

HUSBANDS APPEAR AS FROM THE DEAD

Two Separation Cases Halt When Prior Marriages Are Discovered.

BAYLIES 12 YEARS ABSENT

Says He Met Present Mrs. Torrens Last Year and She Fled—Lewin Is in the Navy.

Two unwelcome husbands, whose wives thought they were dead, and married again, have turned up, and are making a lot of trouble. One is John H. Baylies, who has submitted an affidavit to Supreme Court Justice Seabury that he is the rightful husband of Mrs. Florine C. Torrens instead of Manuel J. Torrens, who is paying her alimony pending an action she has begun against him for a separation. The court has made an order relieving Torrens from paying alimony until it can be definitely learned whether he is her husband.

Mrs. Torrens has told the court that Baylies abandoned her twelve years ago, and that, as she had not heard of him for a number of years, and had been told that he was surely dead, she felt at liberty to marry again. The discovery of Baylies was due to the activity of Torrens, who did not want to pay alimony to another man's wife. First he learned that Baylies used to live near Baltimore, and he addressed a registered letter to him, which was returned with the information that the letter had been forwarded to Baylies at 216 West Sixteenth Street, but that he was not found at that address. Torrens finally traced Baylies to 210 West Twenty-first Street, where he promptly agreed to make an affidavit as to the matrimonial situation of Mrs. Torrens.

In this affidavit Baylies said he was married in Grace Church in 1898 to Mrs. Florine C. Case, widow of Thomas W. Case, and daughter of W. B. Corning of Newburg. He said that while he and his wife were living at Roselle, N. J., his wife had him arrested, and he left her. He said he worked at different times in various stores, and that while he was employed in a department store in Sixth Avenue in 1913 he met his wife, and that she hurried away as soon as she saw him. Torrens said he married Mrs. Baylies in 1910.

The other case is that of John C. Calhoun, Jr., who is seeking to have his marriage to Mrs. Mary Martin Calhoun annulled on the ground that when he married her she was the wife and not the widow of Benjamin Everitt Irwin, to whom she was married on Dec. 23, 1912, at Louisville, Ky. Arrangements have been made to have the testimony of Irwin taken by Commander Clark D. Stearns, U. S. N., Governor of American Samoa. Irwin is a hospital steward in the navy, and is stationed at Tutuila. According to the records he enlisted in the navy six months after he was married.

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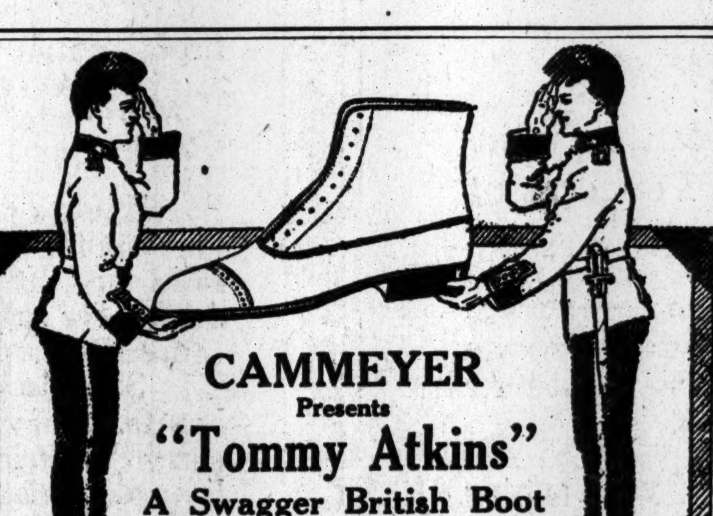

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

"Distress of Nations With Perplexity"

Pastor Russell Says He Cannot Pray the Almighty to Change His Program--Tells Why Present War Will Proceed and Eventuate in No Glorious Victory for Either Side, But in the Horrible Mutilation and Impoverishment of All Nations.

PASTOR RUSSELL

Pastor Russell addressed a very intelligent audience last evening at the New York City Temple. His discourse was based on the text, "Upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things that are coming upon the earth." (Luke xxi., 25, 26.) He said:

Our Honorable President with praiseworthy intent has requested all Christian people to make this a day of prayer for peace in Europe. I have been asked to sermonize accordingly. However, I cannot concur with our worthy President in this matter. Much as I appreciate peace—and I have all my life labored to be a peacemaker—I cannot pray the Almighty to change His plans to conform to those of our honored President.

For 2,500 years God, through the Bible Prophets, has been telling His people about this great war and concerning the more terrible Armageddon which will follow it; and can we expect Him to reverse the programme at our behest?

The prayers of these millions praying for the prosperity of the Germans and the extermination of the Allies, and the prayers of other millions for the success of the Allies and the annihilation of the Germans, and the prayers of the Pope and of our President and other good people that this awful war shall promptly cease will all go unanswered, if I read my Bible aright. The war will proceed and will eventuate in no glorious victory for any nation, but in the horrible mutilation and impoverishment of all. Next will follow the Armageddon of anarchy.

After that, peace, lasting peace, may be hoped for, because God has declared it! It will be brought in by Messiah's Kingdom, for which so long we have prayed—"Thy Kingdom come!"

For forty years I have been proclaiming this very war and its glorious outcome by sermons, oral and printed, and in my books on Bible study in twenty languages. Now, when the very year has come and the prophecy is being fulfilled, could I consistently ask the Almighty to change His programme? Nay! Rather my discourse will be, as announced, from the Master's words respecting the present "distress of nations with perplexity, * * * men's hearts failing them for fear of those things about to come on the earth."

God's Part in the Present War.

Doubtless many will be shocked with my declaration that this war and the resulting greater calamity are of Divine permission and arrangement, clearly prophesied in Scripture. The gathering of the nations to the present struggle is referred to in the prophecy of Joel, where the weak nations are called upon to assert their strength and where all of them are commanded to go down to the Valley of Jehoshaphat—the Valley of Graves—the cemetery outside of the city of Jerusalem being used by the Prophet in illustration of the terrible slaughter now going on.

Surely this war has brought more to the grave than has any previous war; and it is only beginning. For years the nations, in harmony with Joel's prophecy, have been "beating their plowshares into swords, and their pruning-hooks into spears," in the sense that they have been spending for military purposes money which should properly have been spent in agricultural implements and developments.

Apparently all the nations will yet be involved. Happy would it be if our own land shall escape! Our President and our Secretary of State are men of peace, and will surely do all in their power to avoid complications and war itself. Nevertheless, the great nations of Europe, realizing how much they will be weakened by this war, will do all in their power to ensnare these United States, lest at the conclusion of the war we should tower above the others financially and otherwise.

Why God Permits Sin and Death.

Only as we look at the Divine Plan as a whole can we understand God's relationship with this bloody war—and with all war. To the majority it is confusing to think that God would bring about any war. There is surely something wrong or there would not be such perplexity, for the Lord tells His people concerning this time of trouble that they "need not be in darkness that that day should overtake them unawares." God's people should have general information regarding His plans and arrangements.

Many have seen only small portions of the Divine Plan, and so have failed to grasp the great lengths, breadths, heights, and depths of God's great purpose. But whoever has an understanding of the great plan of God will ever after be able rightly to appreciate and to locate not only the events of today, but also everything that is coming; for the Bible outlines the history of man.

The Scriptures clearly teach that our earth is the only rebellious province in all God's fair creation. In this little planet God has permitted sin to take its course—to bud, to blossom, to bring forth its fruitage—that both men and angels may see the dire results of opposition to the Divine Government.

The Bible tells us how this world became rebellious. It tells us that God did not create mankind imperfect, as we are today. Man was created perfect, an earthly being in the image of his Heavenly Creator, in the sense of having a moral character, but limited to earthly conditions. This perfect man was placed in a perfect home, in every way adapted to his needs. This Eden was especially prepared for him and he was to enjoy it. He was the king of the whole earth; and therefore his Creator instructed him that as his family increased he was to subdue the earth and develop it. Had mankind remained in harmony with God, the whole world would have become as Eden.

God foreknew just what would occur, however. He foreknew Adam's sin and fall, as well as the mental, moral, and physical degeneracy which would result from the disobedience of our first parents. He foreknew our weakness and imperfection, our attempts at moral, religious, and mental reform and at mental and physical health. Yet He permitted all this to come to pass. Sin entered the world, and has continued to rest upon the human family for six thousand years.

God's penalty upon man is death, and it matters not whether that death come through war or pestilence or famine or by slower processes. Meantime, God would use all of man's experiences of the past six thousand years as a great lesson on the exceeding sinfulness of sin and on the utter hopelessness of any other help than that which God Himself has provided.

From the creation of Adam until now has been a period of six thousand year-days—man's work week—during which he has been permitted to try everything he could imagine for his own relief from sin and its penalty of death.

So far from gaining life everlasting for our race, all our efforts have accomplished nothing. Our most learned physicians and specialists declare that the world is on the verge of collapse; and that at the present rate of increase there would not, in one hundred and sixty years, be enough sane people in the world to care for the insane. They tell us that various diseases are increasing so rapidly as to endanger the race in a very short time; and that this is so notwithstanding the fact that sanitary conditions are made necessary, even to the extent of individual drinking cups.

Our only hope lies in the great Seventh Day, the antitypical Sabbath. In it Messiah, associating with Himself the saintly ones of this Gospel Age, will set up the Divine Kingdom amongst men—a spiritual Kingdom, not an earthly one, but ruling amongst mankind, blessing and uplifting them. For a thousand years the work of uplift will progress until all the willing and obedient will have attained again the lost likeness of their Creator; and the whole earth will be their Paradise.

"Times of the Gentiles."

Amongst other lessons which God has been teaching mankind is the fact that they are incapable of establishing a government such as is necessary for the real blessing and uplift of the race. God appointed Israel after the flesh to be His typical Kingdom for a time, and selected King David and his posterity to be rulers. By and by He cut these off, discontinuing the earthly typical Kingdom.

The last monarch of David's line was King Zedekiah, of whom we read: "O thou profane and wicked Prince, whose time has come that iniquity shall have an end, Remove the diadem, take off the crown. * * * I will overturn, overturn, overturn it until He comes whose right it is, and I will give it to Him." (Ezekiel xxi., 25-27.) Messiah is the One whose right it is—Jesus the Head, the Church His Body—on the spirit plane.

Certain Scriptures indicate that the period during which God's Kingdom would be removed would be seven prophetic Times, each 360 years long. Seven Times would therefore equal 2,520 years. Reckoned from the time of King Zedekiah, that period ends this year; for, according to the Scriptures, King Zedekiah's crown was taken away in 606 B. C. If so, with the close of the present year Messiah should take to Himself His great power and begin His glorious Reign of a thousand years, the beginning of which, according to the Bible, will be a very dark hour—"a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation," "no, nor ever shall be" the like again.—Daniel, xii., 1; Matthew, xxiv., 21.

When God removed His typical Kingdom, 606 B. C., He gave to the Gentiles authority or permission to do their best in governing the world and bringing in righteousness and happiness. That we might know all this, He gave a dream to Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, and sent the interpretation of that dream through the Prophet Daniel. The dream showed a great image, whose head was of gold, representing Babylon; its breast and arms of silver, representing the succeeding government of the Medes and Persians; the belly of brass, representing the Grecian Empire, which followed the Medo-Persian; and its legs of iron, representing Rome, the government of the Caesars. Each of these governments has had universal sway, each has shown the best it could do for humanity, and each has failed.

Next came the feet of the image, which were of iron smeared with clay, thus made to resemble stone feet. These iron feet represented the Holy Roman Empire, which was really a part of the Roman Empire, and the divisions of which are at war with each other today. The dream and its interpretation showed that a stone cut without hands struck the image in its feet, ground them to powder and utterly destroyed the entire image. This stone represented Messiah's Kingdom, which will ultimately fill the whole earth, according to this prophecy.

The clay smeared on the iron feet, making them look like stone, represents the fact that the present Roman governments of Europe claim to be Christ's Kingdom. On their coins, and otherwise, they claim to represent God. They have been deceived into thinking and speaking of themselves as Christendom, which signifies Christ's Kingdom. In reality they are the last representatives of Gentile power—"kingdoms of this world"—the toes of the image of Gentile supremacy of which King Nebuchadnezzar dreamed.

The present war will weaken the nations, draining not only their life blood, but also their wealth; and it will demonstrate the inefficiency of all Gentile kingdoms to bring to the world peace, righteousness, satisfactory government. But Messiah's Kingdom, which will then be inaugurated, will be "the desire of all nations."

The Prophetic Forecast.

This war, and the anarchy of Armageddon, which will follow it, will prove conclusively the need of Divine interposition in human affairs. As Jesus said, speaking of the present trouble and the resulting anarchy, "Unless those days shall be shortened, there would be no flesh saved." So virulent, so selfish, would that strife be that our civilization would perish did not God through Messiah's Kingdom, the Elect, intervene to bring order out of chaos.

Doubtless earth's great rulers have done the best they knew how to do for their peoples. Some of our very best laws came from Julius Caesar, in combination with the Mosaic code. Some of the world's rulers today are also doing their best; but they are confused. Having a false idea of what constitutes Christ's Kingdom, they seem to think it their mission to conquer the world. They also believe that they foresee a general uprising of socialism, and their hearts are failing them, fearing the things coming upon the earth.

While they knew that this would be the worst war ever known, yet they preferred it to that which they were striving to ward off and which they have succeeded in keeping off for the present. But they have lost their best blood, their best energy, their money, commerce, &c.; and when the war is ended, these nations, sorrowful and famine-stricken, will be greatly angered at their rulers. Then will come the determination for something like socialism. This the Governments will endeavor to put down, and to some extent they will succeed. Then will come the great explosion—the Armageddon of the Scriptures. Then will be the Time of Trouble, immediately preceding the Messianic Kingdom, which will inaugurate the long-promised Peace on Earth.

The forecast of the present distress of nations is graphically set forth in the volume,

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON

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OUTFIELDERS IN WORLD'S SERIES--MOTOR CYCLING--TENNIS--TROTTING

BRAVES' OUTFIELD BELOW THE AVERAGE

Athletics Should Outclass Stallings's Men in This Department in World's Series.

It is difficult to recall a major league championship club which has had such a make-shift outfield as the Boston Braves. Some one has aptly said of the Braves that they have no outfield; they just have outfielders. There is only one player in Stallings's outfield who is more than an ordinary outfielder, and that one is Joe Connolly. He is the only player on the club who has a batting average of over .300. His record is .318.

While none of the Athletics' outfielders are above the .300 mark, it must be remembered that Mack has won world's series championships with no one in his outfield batting over the coveted figure. While, according to figures, it would seem only natural to give Connolly the call over Rube Oldring in left field, the two men measure up about evenly, for whatever advantage Connolly may have in extra hits Oldring makes up in other features of the game. He is a faster fielder and a brainier player than the Bostonian.

It must also be remembered that Connolly has been favored in being pitted against right-handed pitchers more than left-handers. Oldring, while batting only .278, has been batting against all sorts of pitching. Stallings has been a firm believer in shifting his outfielders. He has carried the idea to extremes. In the coming series he will probably follow the plan of sending Connolly, Whitted, and Moran against the right-handed Mackian pitchers, while he will send Mann, Whitted, and Cather against the left-handers. Whitted seems to be the only outfield fixture against all pitchers. His choice has been only a recent one, and he has yet to prove that he is a player worthy of being placed in the clean-up position in the batting order.

Whitted's batting average is only .237, a remarkably low figure for a clean-up batsman. There is a vast difference in having as poor a batsman as Whitted in the clean-up honors as compared with Baker of the Mackmen. Yet credit must be given to Stallings for the remarkable results he has achieved by the constant juggling of his outfield batsmen during the last season.

The constant changing, it must be admitted, has had little effect on the defensive ability of the outfield. The occasional use of Josh Devore and Larry Gilbert even has been successful.

While as a hitter Connolly holds his own against the best of the Athletic outfielders the same cannot be said of the other Boston outgardeners, as compared with Amos Strunk in centre and Eddie Murphy in right. Whitted does not show up favorably in the same light as Strunk. The Mackian middle fielder is one of the fastest men in the game. He is batting at .275. In covering ground Strunk is not very far behind Ty Cobb or Tris Speaker. He is a clever base runner, and has stolen 24 bases during the last season, compared with 14 by Whitted.

In base galloping, Oldring is also the superior of Connolly. He has stolen 17 bases, compared with 10 by Connolly. In fact, the two clubs cannot compare in base-running. It does not seem possible that there could be a vast difference in the number of stolen bases made by each club during the present season.

The Athletics this year have stolen 227 bases, as compared with only 130 by the Braves.

With Mann batting against the Athletics' left-handed pitchers, the odds would greatly favor Strunk in left field. Mann has a batting average of .245, and has stolen only 11 bases. While he is fast and a strong thrower, he does not measure up to the standard of a tried and seasoned veteran like Oldring. Connolly has made more extra base drives than Oldring, but Mann falls short. Oldring has 22 two-baggers against 26 by Connolly and 15 by Mann.

Strunk, in centre field, has made more extra base drives than Whitted, and he is a better thrower and a much faster fielder. In right field, Eddie Murphy has the call over Herbie Moran, the ex-Brooklynite. Murphy's batting average is .276, compared with Moran's mark of .244. Murphy has made more extra base drives and is more at home in the right garden than the diminutive Brave. While he is a good base runner, Moran is second to Murphy, who has this season had 35 stolen bases against 30 by Moran.

Cather, who will probably play right against the left-handed pitchers, has not played in nearly as many games as Murphy, but his work in the eighty-four games he has played does not stamp him as being an outfielder of Murphy's calibre.

So taking the two outfields for their general ability, the Athletics are favored, despite the fact that Connolly may prove to be the best slugger of the two combinations. The constant shifting of the Boston outfield naturally does not aid harmony or team work. The Mackian outfielders have had experience and are steady and dependable. They know their territory well, and there is not liable to be the mix-up on plays as there is with players like the Bostons who are constantly changing from day to day.

The experience of the Athletic players in the past world's series gives them an additional advantage over the Bostons. The White Elephant combination has what baseball fans call "the class," which is a label of superiority which means nothing in particular and a whole lot in general.

In a tight place the Boston outfield would be more likely to crack and make deplorable mistakes, where the Mackmen would be reliable and unshaken. There is no doubt that this kind of superiority, due to long experience and team work, is a big asset to the Athletic outfield.

It must also be remembered that with so many hard hitters in the infield it is not necessary for Mack to people his outfield with sluggers also. He places men there with speed and cleverness, and leaves the duty of heavy cannonading to the heavy swingers of the infield. The advantage that Boston has in having one man, Connolly, a harder hitter in the outfield than any of the Mack players, does not give them any advantage compared with the other branches of outfielding, in which the Mackmen seem so much superior.

It will be surprising if the Athletics do not outclass the Braves in this department of the game in the coming series.

Tomorrow's article will compare the catchers of the opposing teams.

Major Leagues' Records for Week.

The record of the National and American Leagues of games played, won, and lost with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
*Boston	8	5	2	40	78	21	60
*New York	9	4	4	47	72	16	50
St. Louis	5	3	2	12	35	6	39
Chicago	5	1	4	12	32	5	24
Brooklyn	5	4	1	24	42	10	31
Philadelphia	5	1	4	19	42	12	36
Pittsburgh	7	4	3	21	48	11	40
Cincinnati	4	1	3	6	20	16	19

*Tie game, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Philadelphia	6	3	3	19	46	11	44
Boston	7	4	3	36	70	18	49
Washington	6	3	3	23	48	21	44
Detroit	6	3	3	32	46	8	42
St. Louis	8	5	3	35	66	12	55
New York	7	3	4	25	53	17	47
Chicago	8	2	6	27	64	18	56
Cleveland	6	4	2	33	60	13	44

Mack to Use Regular Line-Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—After taking things easy for a week, Connie Mack's regulars will appear in the Athletic's line-up tomorrow against the New York Highlanders when the opening game of the last series of the American League Schedule here will be staged at Shibe Park. Manager Mack announced that he intends to use his regular players in each of the three games against the New Yorkers tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday. With a one day lay-off on Thursday he hopes to have the present world's series begin against the Boston Nationals on Friday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
Pittsburgh, 11; Cincinnati, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 11; Cleveland, 6.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 0.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	91	58	.611
New York	82	69	.544
St. Louis	81	71	.533
Chicago	77	76	.502
Brooklyn	74	76	.493
Philadelphia	73	78	.483
Pittsburgh	68	84	.447
Cincinnati	59	93	.387

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	97	52	.652
Boston	90	60	.600
Washington	79	72	.524
Detroit	80	73	.523
St. Louis	71	82	.463
New York	69	82	.457
Chicago	70	84	.455
Cleveland	51	102	.334

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	85	65	.568
Indianapolis	83	65	.561
Baltimore	79	67	.541
Buffalo	76	68	.528
Brooklyn	74	73	.503
Kansas City	65	81	.445
Pittsburgh	61	81	.430
St. Louis	62	85	.422

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Brooklyn—2 games.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati—2 games.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Washington at Boston.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.
Kansas City at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Closes Season with 5-1 Victory Over St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The final curtain of the American League season was rung down today on a 5 to 1 victory for the locals over St. Louis. Daring base running on the part of the home club, with bases on balls off Leverenz, opportune hitting, and errors gave Chicago the last game of the season. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	0	1	1	Shot'n, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Bl'k'n, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Col'ns, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1	E. W'r, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Roth, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Dem'tt, lf.	2	2	1	1	0	K'fman, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Mayer, c.	1	1	0	7	2	Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	1	1
Bret'n, 3b.	4	0	3	2	3	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Faber, p.	3	0	0	2	2	Lev'ns, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	5	9	27	12	Total	32	1	5	24	9

Errors—E. Walker, Agnew, Leverenz, Weaver, Blackburn.

Chicago ....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 .—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Pratt. Three-base hits—E. Walker, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Demmitt, Mayer. Sacrifice fly—Mayer. Stolen bases—Collins, 2; Blackburn, 2. Double plays—Faber and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Leverenz, 4; off Faber, 1. Struck out—By Leverenz, 5; by Faber, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and Chill.

Tigers Close with Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—Detroit, fighting for third place in the pennant race, closed its season by defeating Cleveland, 11 to 6, here today. Cobb's hitting and base running brought victory to the Tigers, but Cleveland's weird defensive work helped to swell the score. Washington must win two of its remaining games to finish ahead of Detroit. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	0	3	4	Leibold, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
Vitt, 2b.	4	1	0	1	5	C'pm'n, ss.	4	0	2	3	5
Cobb, cf.	4	2	2	2	1	J'nst'n, 1b.	5	0	0	10	0
C'wf'd, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Turner, 3b.	2	1	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	3	2	1	5	0	Jacks'n, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
K'v'gh, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	Graney, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
M'r'ty, 3b.	3	2	2	1	1	W'g'ns, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Stanage, c.	3	1	2	3	3	Egan, c.	4	1	1	3	1
Dubuc, p.	4	0	2	0	1	Mitch'll, p.	4	2	1	0	2
Total	32	11	10	27	14	Total	34	6	8	24	13

Errors—Wambsgans, Egan, Mitchell, Vitt, Cobb, Kavanaugh, (2.)

Detroit ....0 0 1 1 0 1 8 0 .—11
Cleveland ....0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Chapman, (2,) Wambsgans. Three-base hits—Leibold, Moriarity. Home run—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Jackson. Stolen bases—Moriarity, Veach, Bush, Cobb, Chapman. Double plays—Chapman and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 4. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 7; off Dubuc, 4. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Dubuc, 2. Wild pitches—Mitchell, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hildebrand.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—Indianapolis won two games from Kansas City today before the largest crowd ever assembled in the local park. After Falkenberg weakened in the ninth and allowed Kansas City to forge ahead, the local team developed a batting rally and won the first game 6 to 5. Kansas City's ragged fielding gave Indianapolis the second game, 4 to 0. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Kansas City......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5 12 3
Indianapolis .....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 1—6 14 3

Batteries—Henning, Johnson, Cullop, and Easterly; Falkenberg and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Kansas City ....0 0 0 0 0—0 3 5
Indianapolis ....1 0 1 2 .—4 2 1

(Called, darkness.)

Batteries—Johnson and Easterly; Mosely and Rariden.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—St. Louis defeated Chicago 1 to 0. The only run was made in the sixth, when Misse reached first on Tinker's error, was sacrificed to second, and reached home on a two-base hit by Tobin. Score:

R.H.E.
St. Louis......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 2 0
Chicago ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 2

Batteries—Watson and Chapman; Johnson and Wilson.

For Amateur Baseball Title.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—By defeating the Hellrung and Grimm team of St. Louis 3 to 2 today the Cleveland Telling-Strollers earned a place in the final series for the amateur baseball championship of the world. The final series between the Cleveland amateurs and the Chicago team will be played next Saturday and Sunday probably in Cleveland.

Amateurs to Box at Crescent A. C.

Diamond rings and gold watches to first and second in each class with silver die medals to the losers in the semi-finals should result in a good entry for the next amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The classes to be competed in include the 110, 120, 130, 140, and 150 pound divisions. This will be the first time that the Crescent Club has held contests at the latter weight, and as there are many good boys who are just between the welter and middle weight classes a big entry in this division is almost assured. The preliminaries will be held on Wednesday night, Oct. 14, and the finals on Saturday evening following. Entry blanks may be secured from the Entertainment Committee at the clubhouse, Clinton and Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, or from Benjamin Levine, 21 Warren Street, Manhattan.

ST. LOUIS AND CUBS IN DOUBLE HEADER

Cardinals Fail to Draw Up on Giants—Teams Break Even in Close Contests.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—St. Louis and Chicago divided a double header here today, the local team taking the first game 4 to 3 and the visitors the second game by a similar score when the game was called on account of darkness at the end of the sixth inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C.Mil'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Leach, cf.	5	1	2	0	1
Der'g'r, ss.	3	1	2	0	2	Good, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Riggert	4	1	1	3	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
J.Mil'r, 2b.	4	2	2	2	1	Zi'm'n, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Dr'sen, 1b.	4	0	2	6	0	Schulte, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	7	1	W'ms, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cruise, lf.	4	0	1	6	0	Derri'k, ss.	3	1	3	2	3
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	Sw'ney, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
Nieh's, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Archer, c.	2	0	0	2	2
						Bres'h'n, c.	1	0	0	4	1
						Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Bues	1	0	0	0	0
						†Knisley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	7	Total	34	3	8	24	15

*Batted for Schulte in eighth inning.
†Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.

Errors—Saier, Archer, Derringer, Niehaus.

St. Louis ....0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 .—4
Chicago ....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Sweeney, Zimmerman, Leach, Derringer. Three-base hit—Riggert. Hits—Off Cheney, 5 in 3; off Pierce, 4 in 5. Sacrifice hit—Snyder. Stolen bases—Good, Riggert, Derrick. Double play—Derringer, J. Miller, and Dressen. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 6. Base on balls—Off Niehaus, 2; off Pierce, 2. Struck out—By Niehaus, 5; by Pierce, 3; by Cheney, 2. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	2	2	2	0	C.M'l'r, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Good, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	*Snyder	1	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	6	1	Wingo, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	Betzel, 2b.	2	1	0	4	0
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Rig'rt, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	J.M'ler, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Sw'n'y, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1	Dres'n, 1b.	3	1	2	7	1
Br'h'n, c.	3	1	3	9	0	O'C'nor, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Vaughn, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Cruise, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
						Nash, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0
						Wil'ms, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						†Roche	1	0	1	0	0
						Rob'son, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	25	4	8	18	7	Total	20	3	5	18	7

*Batted for C. Miller in fifth inning.
†Batted for Williams in fifth inning.

Errors—Zimmerman, Schulte.

Chicago ....0 0 2 0 1 1—4
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 2 1—3

(Called on account darkness.)

Two-base hits—Nash, Sweeney, Bresnahan. Home run—Leach. Hits—Off Williams, 6 in 5 innings; off Robinson, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Riggert. Sacrifice fly—J. Miller. Stolen bases—Good, Bresnahan. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; off Williams, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 7; by Robinson, 1. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time of game—1 hour and 20 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Reds and Pirates Divide.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Pittsburgh and Cincinnati divided a double-header here today, Cincinnati winning the first by 5 to 4, and Pittsburgh the second, 11 to 4. In the first contest Pittsburgh tied the score in their half of the ninth, but Cincinnati won in their half, when Conzelman, who had replaced Adams, gave two bases on balls and was hit for two singles. Pittsburgh won the second game in the third inning, when they scored eight runs on five hits and three errors. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, cf.	5	1	3	5	0	Carey, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
H'rz'g, ss.	4	2	1	1	3	Siglin, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0
B'g'er, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	M'A'ly, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Kil'fer, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	J.K'ly, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	M'C'ty, 3b.	3	1	0	0	4
Kel'g, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0	K't'cy, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Y'gl'g, lf.	4	0	1	0	2	Viox, rf.	3	1	1	4	0
Gl'ks'n, c.	3	0	0	6	1	Gerber, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Gonz's, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Schang, c.	4	0	1	7	0
G'h'm, 1b.	4	1	3	7	1	Adams, p.	3	1	0	1	2
Fittery, p.	2	0	0	1	4	Con'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Doug's, p.	0	0	0	0	0	†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	10	27	10	Total	34	4	7	*25	9

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Siglin in ninth inning.

Errors—Konetchy, Schang, Kellogg, Glockson, Graham, Fittery.

Cincinnati ....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 1—5
Pittsburgh ....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—4

Two-base hit—Herzog. Three-base hit—Schang. Hits—Off Adams, 8 in 8 innings; off Conzelman, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Fittery, 7 in 8 1-3 innings; off Douglass, 0 in 2-3 inning. Sacrifice hit—Fittery. Stolen bases—Yingling, Daniels, Killifer. Double play—Konetchy and Adams. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Conzelman, 1; off Fittery, 3; off Douglass, 2. Struck out—By Adams, 4; by Fittery, 2. Passed balls—Glockson, Schang. Time of game—1 hour and 54 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	2	1	1	0	Dan'ls, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
M'A'ly, 2b.	2	2	1	1	4	B'g'er, ss.	2	0	1	0	2
J.K'ly, cf.	4	2	1	1	0	Kil'fer, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
M'C'ty, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	Nieh'f, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
K't'y, 1b.	2	1	0	7	1	Kel'g, 2b.	2	2	1	2	1
Viox, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	Y'gl'g, lf.	3	1	2	3	0
Gerber, ss.	2	1	1	1	3	Gonz's, c.	2	1	1	2	2
Smith, c.	3	1	1	4	0	G'h'm, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Mam'x, p.	2	1	1	1	2	Benton, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	23	11	7	18	11	Total	23	4	6	18	9

Errors—Gerber, Berghammer, Niehoff, Graham, (2.)

Pittsburgh ....2 0 8 0 0 1—11
Cincinnati ....0 0 1 1 0 2—4

Called end sixth; darkness.

Two-base hit—Gerber. Three-base hit—Viox. Home run—Yingling. Sacrifice hits—Gerber, McAuley, (2,) McCarthy. Stolen base—Carey. Double plays—Graham, (unassisted;) McAuley, Gerber, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Mamaux, 3; off Benton, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (Kellogg.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 2; by Benton, 1. Passed ball—Gonzales. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—One hour and twenty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Byron.

Scottish League Soccer Results.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The results of yesterday's Scottish league games contain many surprises, quite the most startling being the first defeat suffered by Hearts, Dumbarton just beating them in an exciting game by 3 to 2. Rangers also lost on their own ground to Morton by 2 to 0, forfeiting their position as runners-up in the table to Celtic, who scored a big win over Dundee by six clear goals. Celtic entertain Raith Rovers on Monday, and on present form should win easily, which will bring them within two points of Hearts at the top of the table. Queens Park were called upon to make a big effort in tackling the difficult Partick Thistle Club, but went under by 2 to 0, but Ayr United did splendidly to severely trounce Hibernians by 4 to 0 away from home. Summary:

Aberdeen, 0; St. Mirren, 0; Raith Rovers, 3; Airdrieonians, 0; Hibernians, 0; Ayr United, 4; Celtic, 6; Dundee, 0; Hamilton Ac., 3; Clyde, 2; Dumbarton, 3; Hearts, 2; Kilmarnock, 1; Falkirk, 0; Rangers, 0; Morton, 2; Motherwell, 3; Third Lanark, 2; Queens Park, 0; Partick Thistle, 2.

Local Soccer Players Busy.

At Columbia Oval—New York Celtics, 3; Columbia Oval, 2.
At Yonkers—Yonkers, 3; Clan McDuff, 2.
At Brooklyn—Clan Chisholm, 4; Clan McKenzie, 2.
At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 2; Continental, 1.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Hudson United, 4; Overseas, 2.
At Yonkers—Hudson United 2d, 3; Yonkers Thistles, 2.
At Hedley Field—Strollers, 3; Bay Ridge, 2.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Strollers Reserves, 3; St. George, 0.
At Taft's Oval—Longfellow, 2; Mecca, 1.
At Astoria—Clan Scott, 3; White Rose, 0.
At Paterson—Brooklyn, 2; True Blues, 2.
At Columbia Oval—Camerons, 3; Hollywood Inn, 1.

Mandot Outpoints Rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—After twenty rounds of slow boxing here today Joe Mandot of New Orleans was awarded the decision over Joe Rivers. During the first ten rounds Rivers did not extend himself, apparently awaiting a chance for a knockout, and from the eleventh round, when he attempted to meet Mandot at boxing, he was outclassed. The men are lightweights.

PAPESCA LEADS CYCLISTS.

Scores Ten Points in Road Racing Championship Series.

James Papesca, champion cyclist of the New England Wheelmen's Club, improved his chances of annexing the premier amateur laurels of the Metropolitan district when, over the Boulevard at Grant City, Staten Island, yesterday, he captured the first two of a series of unpaced road races for the individual championship of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League. By his dual victory Papesca scored ten points, while his nearest rival, Edwin Jensen of the Century Road Club Association, registered only six, finishing second to the New England bicyclist in both races, which were over a ten and a five-mile route, respectively. Third place is held by George Nagel, representative cyclist of the Acme Wheelmen, who finished third in the two events contested. Next Sunday at Grant City the final two races of the championship series will be decided, in addition to the team championship, in which four men from each club in the league will take part.

The entry yesterday compared with former championship series in point of quality. Opposed to Papesca in the first race, the ten-mile event, which was run off in the morning, were six riders, each champion in his own division. Though Papesca had gone through the season capturing prizes with regularity, he did not have matters his own way yesterday, for in order to win the ten-mile race he had to cover the route in the fast time of 26 minutes 46 2-5 seconds, only 10 1-5 seconds faster than Jensen, who pressed him hard all the way. Nagel was in the fight up to the last two miles, when he tired and dropped back, crossing the finishing line more than a minute after the winner. The remainder of the field tagged along far behind the first three. Again in the five-mile event Papesca was forced to maintain his fastest pace all the way. This time he managed to finish almost 15 seconds in front of Nagel. The summary:

Ten-Mile Race.—James Papesca, New England Wheelmen, 26:46 2-5; Edwin Jensen, Century Road Club Association, 26:56 3-5; George Nagel, Acme Wheelmen, 27:53 1-5; William Lock, Century Road Club Association, New York, 28:13 3-5; George Knopf, Century Road Club, New Jersey, 29:25; R. Rabino, I. A. G. A., 30:06 3-5; Robert Salvi, Arrow Wheelmen, 31:07.

Five-Mile Race.—James Papesca, New England Wheelmen, 12:53 3-5; Edwin Jensen, Century Road Club, 13:07 2-5; George Nagel, Acme Wheelmen, 13:31 3-5; William Lock, Century Road Club, New York, 13:37 4-5; George Knopf, Century Road Club, New Jersey, 14:07 2-5; Robert Salvi, Arrow Wheelmen, 15:44.

SWISS CYCLIST LOSES.

McNamara Defeats Egg in Motor-Paced Race at Newark.

Oscar Egg, the Swiss long-distance racing cyclist, found more than his match in Reggie McNamara of Australia in a fifteen-mile tandem-paced match race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday. The Australian, who returned to the track for the first time since breaking his collar bone recently, won by about sixty yards in 27:08 2-5, which establishes a new world's mark for the distance paced in that style.

Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, after losing the first heat of his match race at one mile with Alfred Goullet, the Australian, made the foreigner appear out of his class by winning the match in the other two heats. The summary:

Two-mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by W. G. Staley, Newark; second, Al Baker, Nutley; third, Otto Brock, Waterbury. Time—5:01. Winner was protested.

Half-mile Open, Professional.—Won by Robert Spears, Australia; second, Caesar Moretti, Italy; third, Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City. Time—1:08 2-5.

Australian Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Won by Fred Weber, Newark; second, Harry Kaiser, Bronx; third, William Hanley, San Francisco; fourth, Donald McDougall, New York A. C.; fifth, Thomas Grimm, Irvington. Time—11:56 2-5. Distance—5 miles 4¾ laps.

Tandem Australian Pursuit Race, Professional.—Won by Peter Drobach, Boston, and Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; second, Fred Hill, Boston, and George Cameron, New York; third, Robert Spears and Gordon Walker, Australia; fourth, Floyd Krebs, Newark, and Rudi Russe, Austria; fifth, Frank Cavanagh, Newark, and Charles Piercey, Australia. Time—10:20. Distance—5 miles 1½ laps.

One-mile Match Race, Professional.—Frank Kramer, America, and Alfred Goullet, Australia—Won by Kramer two out of three heats. First heat—Won by Goullet; time of last eighth mile, 0:12 3-5. Second heat—Won by Kramer; time of last eighth mile, 0:12. Third heat—Won by Kramer; time of last eighth mile, 0:12.

Three-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by William Hanley, San Francisco, (15 yards;) second, Donald McDougall, New York A. C., (scratch;) third, Harry Kaiser, Bronx, (scratch.) Time—6:02 1-5.

Fifteen-mile Tandem-paced Match Race, between Oscar Egg, Switzerland, and Reggie McNamara, Australia.—Won by McNamara. Time—27:08 2-5.

TESTING THE OPEN GAME.

Eastern College Football Teams Favor the Forward Pass.

That the Eastern college and university football teams are testing the so-called open game with its many variations was shown in numerous games on Saturday. Forward passing from both mass and widespread formations was almost as common as line plunges and end runs. The teams of both the large and small institutions used the play repeatedly, the success or failure of the manoeuvre depending more on the defense of the opponent than the method of deploying the offense.

The upset which marked the play among the major elevens cannot, however, be charged entirely to this style of game, which Eastern coaches have heretofore been loath to adopt except as a secondary form of attack. The defeat of Pennsylvania by Franklin and Marshall came as the result of the powerful offense and defense, coupled with ability to follow the ball and to profit by the Quakers' errors. Colgate's triumph over Cornell was due to much the same condition, although the winning score was made on a short forward pass following a return run of a kick-off. Fumbling by Cornell at critical stages nullified many yards gained by the Ithaca team in straight play.

Strength and weakness developed in unexpected quarters. Princeton found Bucknell harder to defeat than Rutgers a week ago. Virginia gave Yale a surprising tussle, the Southerners showing an all-around knowledge of the game that caused the Elis uneasiness until the final whistle. Harvard, on the other hand, outplayed the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, one of the first of the Eastern institutions to develop the open game, using the tactics that have made the "Teachers" formidable for several seasons. Capt. Brickley kicked his first field goal of the season and scored two touchdowns. The Crimson play, both offensively and defensively, was the best shown so early in the season in several years.

With one or two exceptions the development of the Eastern elevens was demonstrated to be ahead of last year at this time and large scores were frequent. Harvard, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Brown, Pittsburgh, and the Army all rolled up totals that range from 20 to 80 points. Eastern point honors went to the Washington and Jefferson team, which crossed the century score mark against Dickinson, indicating that the 1914 eleven has the same power and dash that so distinguished the team last year.

Little Work for Harvard Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Although most of Harvard's seasoned men played through the greater part of the Springfield game on Saturday, there were no injuries. The work was so hard for a warm afternoon, however, that the team as a whole will do little work in preparation for Washington and Jefferson until the middle of the week. In Saturday's game the back field and ends, with Centre Rush Soucy, played brilliantly, and the attacks of the regulars near its opponent's goal line was satisfactory indeed.

CARMEN WINNER IN MATCH RACE

Defeats Walthour in Forty-Mile Test of Speed at Brighton Beach Motordrome.

Clarence Carmen, the Jamaica whirlwind, proved his superiority over Bobby Walthour as a motor-paced rider in the forty-mile match race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome yesterday. The long race was run in three heats, two of fifteen and one of ten miles. Carmen won the two fifteen-mile heats and lost the second heat of ten miles. In the last and deciding heat he won easily from the Georgian rider with two laps to spare.

Carmen's victory in the match race was not at all unexpected by those who have seen the two riders throughout the season. The Long Islander has been improving all the while, and seems now to have reached the top of his form. The first heat of the match was the closest, and Carmen won from Walthour by barely a quarter of a lap. Walthour made a great spurt in the second heat, which gained a lap for him almost at the start, and he managed to retain the lead to the end. Carmen seemed to be taking it easy in this heat, confident that he could win out in the last lap.

The last lap showed that he was not overconfident, for he drew away from Walthour from the start and lapped him in the ninth mile. He kept up the furious pace he had started, and just managed to make the lead two laps as they crossed the finish line.

One of the interesting races decided was a medley race between Arthur Chapple on a motor cycle, Vinzenzo Madonna, riding on a bicycle paced by a motor cycle, and Joe Fogler on a bicycle, unpaced. Fogler went two laps, Madonna four, and Chapple six. Fogler's handicap was somewhat reduced by the fact that he took a standing start, while the others got flying starts. Fogler sprung a surprise by finishing ahead of his two opponents in the unusual race. He didn't make any very wonderful time, 1:15 1-5, but he just managed to stay ahead of Chapple, who was about 150 yards behind him at the finish. Madonna came in third, about ten yards behind Chapple.

Owing to the big crowd that turned out for the races it has been decided to continue the racing at the Motordrome next Sunday. The summary:

Two-Thirds-Mile Handicap.—Won by Tom Bello, Empire City Wheelmen, (35 yards;) Nat Gutoff, Atlas B. C., (85 yards,) second; Harry Gerden, Jersey City, (100 yards,) third. Time—1:15 2-5.

Three-Cornered Medley Race.—Won by Joe Fogler, (2 laps on bicycle;) Arthur Chapple, (6 laps on motor cycle,) second; Vinzenzo Madonna, (4 laps, paced behind motor,) third. Time—1:15 1-5.

Unknown Distance Race.—Won by Tom Bello, Empire City Wheelmen; Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C., second; Jerry Nunsiata, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Distance—1 1-3 miles. Time—2:58.

Forty-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race.—Won by Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I.; Bobby Walthour, Georgia, second. Time—First heat, 15 miles, 19:26; second heat, 10 miles, 12:20 4-5; third heat, 15 miles, 18:48 1-5.

Three-Mile Handicap, Motor Cycles.—Won by Arthur Chapple, (scratch;) John Ungerland, Sheepshead Bay, (1 lap,) second; Bert Sayer, Providence, (1 lap,) third. Time—4:22 4-5.

Three-Mile Open, Motor Cycle.—Won by Bert Sayer, Providence; Pete Cronin, Sheepshead Bay, second; John Ungerland, Sheepshead Bay, third. Time—2:28 1-5.

Motor Cycle World's Mile Record.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct 4.—John A. McNeall of Minneapolis lowered the world's mile motor cycle record today to 35 2-5 seconds. The previous record was 36 seconds flat, made at Los Angeles by Lee Humiston, also of Minneapolis.

NATHAN STRAUS WINS.

Veteran Amateur Horseman Drives to Victory on Speedway.

Nathan Straus played a new rôle yesterday in the second day's racing of the Fall matinée season when, on the Harlem Speedway, he broke away from his custom of many years and entered the ranks of drivers in set events. Mr. Straus during his career on the drive, in which time he has driven some of the roadway's champions, including Denver, Cobwebs, and Ida Highwood, either left his horses to the handling of his stable manager or drove himself only in two-horse events and exhibitions, but yesterday he had two nominations in the fast trot, and with one in care of Trainer Tim Sullivan he was seated in the wagon of the other, and in a four-horse field he was returned the winner.

Mr. Straus drove Fair Maiden and won a clean-cut victory. In winning the event in straight heats he was victorious over his other nomination, H. C. McKinney, driven by Tim Sullivan; Emily H., with I. V. Hunt in the wagon, and Castle Dome, which was driven by Dr. J. H. Ferster, and finished in the order named in the summary. Both heats were easy for Fair Maiden, and the steady-going little mare came away from the start to a good lead, carrying its driver under the wire in capital fashion. The times of the two heats were 1:06¾ and 1:06¼.

Straight heats was the order of events in six of the seven classes contested, only one, Class A pace, requiring more than three heats for a decision. This class, however, proved one of the features of the afternoon, along with a dead heat which was recorded in the Class B trot.

Clover Patch, in the hands of I. V. Hunt, was beaten to the wire in the first heat by William O'Neil's Huertha. It was a hard race, and the strain of Huertha's victory told on her in the succeeding heats, when Clover Patch came home in front with comfortable margins. The summary:

Class C—Pacing.
Onward Patch, blk. s., (T. J. Conners)...1 1
Happy Bill, blk. g., (M. F. Kearns).....2 3
Roy, b. g., (G. Gall)....................3 2
Frances C., blk. m., (C. J. Fendt)......4 4
Ballinasloe, b. g., (E. Cahill)..........5 5
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. s., (P. Conroy).....6 6
Time—1:14¼; 1:12.

Class B—Pacing.
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady).....0 1
King's Idyll, rn. m., (G. Oliver).........0 4
Della Patch, br. m., (J. C. Shea).........2 2
Lemonade, ch. m., (C. Dallory)............3 3
Time—1:08; 1:09.

Class A—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt).....2 1 1
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil)..............1 3 2
Bright Direct, blk. m., (C. Hiawatsch).3 2 3
Time—1:04½; 1:13½; 1:05½.

Class C—Trotting.
Jessachester, b. m., (W. Witzell).........1 1
Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. J. Fendt).....2 3
Clay Wiggins, ch. g., (R. Allen, Jr.).....3 2
Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young)........4 4
Time—1:15½; 1:14¼.

Class B.—Trotting.
Vermont Belline, ch. g., (H. Crossman..1 1
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson)....2 2
Acora, b. g., (E. O. Binsen)................4 3
Doris B., blk. m., (Dr. J. Humphries). 2 4
Time—1:09½; 1:09½.

Class A.—Trotting.
Fair Maiden, b. m., (N. Straus).........1 1
H. C. McKinney, b. g., (T. Sullivan)....2 3
Emily H., b. m., (I. V. Hunt)..............4 2
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Ferster) 3 4
Time—1:06¾; 1:06¼.

Class D.—Trotting.
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carpenter)..1 1
Frances Milrol, b. m., (A. Mullady)....2 2
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin).........3 3
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Olpp).............4 4
Time—1:12½; 1:11¼.

Lexington Trotting Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4.—The indications are that the forty-second annual Fall meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association, which begins tomorrow, will be one of the most successful ever held here. The best and fastest trotters and pacers in the country are entered in the different events on the programme, and many visitors are in the city.

Holes Out in One Stroke.

The heretofore unaccomplished feat on the Montclair Golf Club's golf links of a player holing out in one stroke was performed yesterday by W. E. Marcus, Jr., who dropped the ball into the cup on his first stroke at the ninth hole, driving a full 175 yards. Marcus was playing a four-ball match at the time of his remarkable drive.

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HEAVYWEIGHTS IN RING.

Gunboat Smith and Levinsky Feature Local Boxing Shows.

The Fall season of boxing will be ushered in this week, with several important contests at the local clubs. Gunboat Smith and Battling Levinsky, foremost contenders for the heavyweight crown in this country, will feature the week's programme with a ten-round bout at the Manhattan Sporting Club on Friday night. Smith and Levinsky have never boxed together before, and interest in this contest is rife. Smith, because of his heavier hitting, has been made the favorite, but followers of Levinsky believe his cleverness and hard hitting will carry him through to victory. Dan Morgan's protégé will face in Smith the hardest man he has clashed with in many days.

Smith's prowess as a puncher is reflected in his record, which is replete with knockout victories. From Sam Langford down, through practically the entire list, Smith has seldom if ever been brought up in his quest for the heavyweight championship. His fouling of Carpentier is one blemish in his record. On the other hand, there are several boxers, not in Smith's class, who claim victories over Levinsky, and can furnish proof to substantiate their claims. The bout Friday night should develop the best fighting New York enthusiasts have witnessed in some months. Both rivals are trained as they best could be, and neither will have any complaint to make on that score provided he is defeated.

Next in importance on the boxing ménu to the Smith-Levinsky match are the two heavyweight bouts Manager Billy Gibson has arranged for the Stadium Athletic Club on Wednesday evening. Gibson has matched Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, who he expects eventually to become conqueror of Jack Johnson, and Terry Kellar, known as the "Golden Gate Typhoon." Also Al Reich, the rapidly progressing ex-amateur heavyweight title holder, and Tom Kennedy, once the idol of the west side. Coffey and Reich are two of the most popular boxers in the heavyweight brigade, and also are two of the most promising. Coffey is meeting in Kellar a man who may prove a Tartar. The latter has just returned from a successful campaign in England and Australia.

Leach Cross has completed a strenuous course of training for his bout with Walter Mohr at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, tomorrow night. Leach's admirers are anxious to see him in action, for he has been away from New York for some time. Mohr, a fast coming youngster, would not surprise his many followers if he defeated the Fighting Dentist.

The week's card will be opened tonight at the Olympic Athletic Club, where three ten-round bouts will be staged. The principals in the series will be Frankie Daly and Young Crosby; Bushie Graham and Jimmy Fasane, and Frankie Carbine and Johnny Wilson.

There is unusual interest attached to the bantamweight elimination tournament to be held at the New Polo A. A. tonight, for the winner of the tourney has been promised a match with Kid Williams. Manager McDonald has matched Willie Doyle and Battling Lahm, Johnny Keyes and Willie Jackson, and Battling Reddy and Jimmy Taylor.

Patsy Callahan of Brooklyn and Knockout Brown of this city have been rematched for a ten-round tilt at the Broadway Sporting Club on Friday night.

HALL DEFEATS O'NEALE.

Hamilton Grange Tennis Season Closes with Club Championship.

The annual Fall championship and handicap tournament in men's singles of the Hamilton Grange Tennis Club closed yesterday, when W. M. Hall won the club title by defeating J. S. O'Neale, the Columbia University pitcher, after a hard contest, at 0—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0. In the semi-final round Hall won from R. M. Lovibond and O'Neale defeated Steinacher.

The handicap singles went to W. A. Tice, who was handicapped at plus 15, while G. Steinacher came through in the consolation singles. Many of the contests required extra sets for a decision.

Bicycle Team Reaches Coast.

After a total of forty-two actual riding days, the bicycle team of Bob Lawson and Chris Hansen, members of the Century Road Club Association, has reached San Francisco, Cal., for which point they left Coney Island on the afternoon of July 26. Lawson and Hansen apprised their division last week of their arrival at the Golden Gate on Sept. 29, having covered a distance of 4,080 miles, over all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather. The partners were held up by rain and accidents for several days. The trip to the Coast was merely for pleasure, but on their return journey the New York riders will attempt to break the transcontinental bicycle record, of thirty-seven days, which was established in 1896.

No Changes in Yale Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—No changes will be made immediately in the Yale eleven, despite the disclosure of vital Eli weaknesses by Virginia yesterday. Charley Sheldon, Archie MacLeish, and Brann, who have been injured, will resume practice this week, and Carl White, Weideman, Scoville, and Otis Guernsey, who have been declared eligible, will begin practice. This influx of promising material cannot help making itself felt in the line-up, but hardly before two or three weeks. No shake-up is planned.

Foran First in St. Anselm Run.

Frank Foran of the St. Anselm A. C. opened his club's road-running season yesterday with a victory over the organization's new four and a quarter-mile course through the streets of the Bronx. Foran was hard pressed throughout by H. Frick of the Bronx Church House, who finished fifty yards behind the home club athlete. The first twenty to finish:

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The New York Branch of the Buick Motor Company delivered over 400 cars in September, more cars than we delivered during any last Spring month. On Monday, September 21, we delivered 66 cars in one day. Last week we delivered 139 Buick Cars. These are both New York Buick Branch Records.
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One-Third Less Than Other Stores
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of Panama Rep Cloth and Mercerized Madras with soft turn back cuffs
Fall Gloves, 98c
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Tan, Gray, Chamois
Of imported skin bought before the war
Fancy Short Bosom Shirts, 98c
Stiff Bosoms, stiff Cuffs attached and detached.

SPORTING EVENTS.
BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, Today, 3 P. M.
Giants vs. Philadelphia.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1914.

THE CITY'S SHIFTING TAX VALUES

According to the city tax list there is a decrease of $108,358,899 in taxable values this year. It is no surprise that there is deterioration in buildings and changes in sectional values. It is a surprise that Manhattan contributes no less than $86,436,835 to the total loss, or, roughly, four-fifths of it. As usual, increases by new buildings and betterments of land values are larger than the decreases, or $154,740,931. Here again there is another surprise. These additional values used to be the perquisite of Manhattan, but last year they totaled only $65,307,594. The surprise lies in the fact that the outer boroughs together enhanced their values more than Manhattan. This reverses the old conditions, according to which the outer boroughs looked to the increases in Manhattan to provide the funds for their improvements. Now the situation is that Manhattan looks to the outer boroughs to provide the increases of values which enlarge the city's credit capacity. The total increase is but a fraction of what was calculated upon in the days when the city's capacity to borrow for the construction of the subways was under consideration. Were it not for the increase in the outer boroughs the increase would not be worth calculation upon the city's scale of expenditure. In other words, the dual subway is already beginning its work, and the city must look to it for a continuance of its growth in tax values. In Brooklyn and Queens alone there was a total of nearly 6,500 new buildings, compared with 297 in Manhattan. It is true that the new values in Manhattan were nearly equal to those in the two other boroughs, but that is not the way to look at it. Were it not for the dual subway the outer boroughs' new values would be negligible. They are practically clear gain, and were it not for their growth there could not be the gain in Manhattan. The two growths complement each other. Each would be less but for the other, and neither would be possible without the new transit facilities.

Inside the central borough the shifts of values are striking, and due largely to the same factor. The loss of fifteen millions of values in the Broadway district is heartbreaking. But it is retributive justice. Broadway might have had the subway instead of Fourth Avenue, and consolidated its values impregnably. It preferred to impede the city's progress and is paying the price. The subway has come to Broadway after all, and its values will return, in some degree, but the discipline to the owners is severe. What Broadway had not lost to Fourth Avenue it now loses to upper Fifth Avenue, where the new shopping district gains more than Broadway loses. The gain in the outer boroughs is not at the expense of the Bronx, as appears from the fact that the district north of 155th Street grew in value next to the Fifth Avenue district, surpassing even the choice west side apartment section.

Looking backward the changes seem so natural, as well as striking, that there seems no reason why foresight might not have avoided loss, or made profits to any desired amount. Yet the fact is that the new values in the outer district have been realized largely by outside operators, whose freshness of view perceived what was overlooked because of its familiarity to local residents. It might be said respecting both increases and decreases of values that they are equally earned or deserved, and that the individual who neglected to take such profits or to protect himself against such losses has nobody to blame but himself. That would be cold comfort for the individual and would not be true regarding the interests of the city. The city might have had all the increases, without the losses, and the city's gain would have been the individual's. It was throwing tax values away to allow lower Fifth Avenue to be vulgarized. There are other sections of the city where unsuitable construction is threatened or proceeding. The city ought not to allow individuals either to take profits or losses at the expense of the city's interests. The dual subway ought to increase values wherever it goes, without ruining them elsewhere. But the suiting of the building to the site is still left to individual taste, instead of being regulated in the manner for which there are both precedents and reason.

PEACE DAY.

The response to the President's call for a day of prayer could not have been more general or more fervent in an era when unbelief has seemed so common and the things of the spirit so lightly esteemed. Not only in New York, but throughout the country, the day was observed zealously. The people in great numbers heeded the President's request and did "repair to their places of worship," but the enormous number of persons who went to the doors of the churches in this town at an early hour were clearly not all accustomed "to be knoll'd to church by holy bell," nor were they attracted by curiosity. Peace is, indeed, the earnest desire of this nation, and yesterday men and women of all creeds and denominations and of none took occasion to give that desire expression with solemnity and reverence, with unmistakable earnestness. At the larger churches, such as the cathedral on Fifth Avenue and the Protestant Episcopal cathedral on Morningside Heights, thousands of persons tried in vain to obtain admission, but were forced to find places in churches of smaller renown, while at Carnegie Hall in the morning, and again at the Broadway Tabernacle at night, there were throngs to attend the civic peace meetings at which Secretary Bryan spoke with his accustomed felicity of utterance.

Special prayers of uncommon eloquence and beauty of phrase had been prepared by Cardinal Farley and Bishop Greer and, for the meeting in Carnegie Hall, by Rabbi Wise, whose plea was for freedom for the "common man" and for the confirmation in the American people of "a settled hate for war." Sober and sincere as this great national demonstration was, it was also symbolical of our neutrality. As the collections, which were very large, are to go impartially to the sufferers from the war in all the nations involved, so the whole tenor of the prayers and addresses was indicative of our sympathy and fellow feeling with all the combatants. Peace was the burden of the appeal, the cessation of strife the world over, the re-establishment of brotherhood and amity. A nation's message to its fellow-nations across the Atlantic and in the antipodes thus took form, and it is the fervent hope of all Americans that the message will not be unheeded.

THE NEW RUSSIAN TREATY.

The signing of the Peace Commission treaty with Russia brings all the Allies in the present war within the circle of relations defined by that agreement. This, however, is purely a coincidence, as negotiations had long before been begun with Germany, and it is understood that that Government had expressed its concurrence with the principle. It is to be recalled, also, in this context that the German Government had desired to enter into an agreement almost wholly the same at the time when President Taft negotiated the peace treaties with Great Britain and France. It would, obviously, be exceedingly desirable that Mr. Wilson should be able to secure the accession of Germany and of Austria-Hungary to the pact already made with the Allies. There is no significance to the fact that the latter alone are, so far, included; but the joining of all would give greater influence to the principle, and might lead, when peace arrives, to its general adoption.

Doubtless those who hold, with Mr. Roosevelt, that treaties of this or any other sort, intended to prevent or postpone war, will necessarily go to the scrap heap so soon as nations are ready for war will regard the action of Great Britain, France, and Russia as a grim jest at this moment when millions of their citizens are engaged in battle. Nor will the most ardent advocate of peace claim that a peace commission would always and everywhere be an adequate barrier to war. But they have a right to think that it would, in many cases, be a substantial restraint, and that the greater the number of nations that adopt it and the longer it is maintained, the better would be the chances that it would work well.

Two things are true of these treaties. One is that they tend strongly and directly to do away with secrecy, which is the condition precedent to sudden and endless wars. A nation which is party to one of these treaties with another nation and abides by it must act openly and with deliberation, and must reckon with informed public opinion at home and abroad. The arbitrary, harsh, unexpected, and unexplained final measures that precede such a war as the present would be possible only by repudiation of the treaty. And the second thing to note is that repudiation of treaty obligations would be a self-condemning act. It would be a confession before all the world that the claims of the offending Government could not readily and safely be exposed to the light of an impartial investigation.

It is true that the United States Government, which has started this movement, is, in many ways, much more favorably placed to secure observance of the treaty than the European Governments, exposed as they are to ancient causes of quarrel—racial, political, and, in some cases, religious. It does not necessarily follow that the European Governments which have made treaties with us and can observe them with little trouble would make like treaties with each other, or could easily live up to them. It is, indeed, improbable that any differences will arise between our Government and any Government of Europe that could not be settled by diplomacy, or would have to go to a peace commission. But the making of treaties with us is, nevertheless, a decided concrete advantage for the principle of publicity and deliberation in international relations. It sets a precedent that cannot be wholly disregarded.

VILLA'S POSITION.

With Villa's warfare continuing hotly in the north, the Mexican armistice seems ineffective, while the disposition of the Mexican Generals at the capital to force Carranza to retain his control of the Federal Government does not promise a satisfactory outcome of the projected conference at Aguascalientes, if, indeed, that conference is ever held. Carranza has declared that he would abide by the decision of the council of Generals, and that decision has been made. Unless he changes his mind, or Villa changes his, more strife is inevitable.

It must be admitted that Villa's contention that Carranza contemplates establishing a military government is borne out by the proceedings of the council on Saturday, in which no civilian was permitted to speak and in which the summary treatment of the delegates from Oaxaca indicated an intent to deprive of all voice in the Government any man who has ever supported any leader except Carranza. If the Government is to be thus formed, it can include few Mexicans of mature years who had formed political ideas previous to last year. But we must remember that the excitement is abnormal in Mexico City now, and that, whatever the shortcomings of the Constitutionalists may be, there is sound common sense in the assertion lately made by one of their agents that if Villa is to win in a war against his recent comrades it can only be with the help of the factions he has lately been opposing. This would be no new thing in Mexican history, but Villa is a Mexican of an unusual type, and he may yet see his way clear to come to terms with the men who helped him in the war on Huerta. For the present, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.

The opinion expressed by Mayor Mitchel that the State Civil Service Commission is engaged in an effort to discredit and displace the City Commission from political motives is not unnatural under all the existing conditions. The State Commission has not shown in the administration of the civil service law such careful respect for its spirit or even for its letter as to entitle it to unlimited confidence. It is not in a position to challenge comparison of its standard of official conduct with that of the City Commission. If, as the Mayor points out, the State Commission, with the assent of the Governor, should replace the present City Commission, the new appointees would in all probability be acceptable to Tammany and more or less subject to Tammany influence, and no one would expect that change to be for the benefit of the public.

At the same time, if it can be shown that the City Commission has been lax in its interpretation or application of the civil service law, it is to the interest of the public that the facts shall be brought out and that a higher standard be rigorously enforced. Errors of commission or omission are not excusable because committed by officials of excellent intentions under a reform administration. Reformers indeed must be held to a very strict responsibility, because their mistakes serve as justification for the open spoilsmen, and work, in that way, a double mischief. It would be foolish as well as unfair to prejudge the motives or conduct of the investigators. With the counsel it has, the City Commission should be able either to secure a fair hearing or thoroughly to expose any unfairness that may develop. In this, of course, it will have the hearty aid of the Mayor.

As to the suspicion avowed by Mr. Mitchel that a removal of the City Commission will be followed by the appointment of a Tammany board, that could be accomplished only by the connivance of Gov. Glynn or his successor. It is hardly credible that Gov. Glynn would take such a burden on his shoulders during the canvass for re-election, nor do we think that he could be induced to do so at any time. He has shown a disposition to placate Tammany in some of his political appointments, and we suspect that he is not altogether pleased with the consequences. To go further in that direction, and through a Tammany Civil Service Commission to turn over to the spoilsmen all the "unprotected" places in the City Government, would be a blunder that he is not likely to commit.

CO-OPERATION AND MIDDLEMEN.

It is probable that the root of the difficulty in the distribution of food lies in the lack of capacity for co-operation at present manifested in all the branches of that operation. It is generally conceded that producers of this class of products usually get a very small share of the retail prices paid by the consumers, and the blame is usually visited upon that class known vaguely as the middlemen. Yet under actual conditions the middlemen, from the buyers of farm produce at one end of the process to the retailers at the other, perform, however clumsily and expensively, an indispensable service, and do not, on the average, get a very large profit. The producers suffer from low prices for their output; the consumers suffer from the high prices they have to pay, and the distributers reap only about the average gains on their capital and their services.

Attention was called the other day in The Times to the fact that a considerable saving could be made in the last stage of distribution, viz., in the delivery of retail orders by either co-operative or specialized delivery. But this is only one field in which some form of co-operation is required, and only one in many in which it would be extremely profitable. Examples of its application are not wanting. Co-operative agricultural organizations have flourished in all countries of Europe, especially in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and they did exist in Belgium before the Reaper whose name is Death instituted his dread monopoly, and they cover all fields, save one, of production and distribution. These organizations buy supplies and machinery of the best type at the lowest wholesale prices, regulate the quality and packing of products, attend to transportation and to sale in the wholesale markets, and might easily organize final delivery. They secure the lowest price and best quality of all the farmer members have to buy, and, with particular attention to uniform and trustworthy quality, get the highest market prices for what the members have to sell.

Like systematic and intelligent co-operation is perfectly possible in this country. It would undoubtedly be difficult, because we are a nation of individualists, and our small farmers—the chief producers for the retail trade—are by nature and training the most stubbornly individualist of all. But this difficulty can be overcome, and, we are convinced, ultimately will be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Parochial Gossip Supplanted.

Much as can and must be said in condemnation of war, there is no need to let realization of its cost and horror blind the observer to the few facts, at least a little consolatory, that careful search among its consequences can today discover.

Whoever would has been able to note, ever since the great struggle in Europe began, a change, which was also an elevation, in the quality of most conversations he hears—a change and elevation not less easily remarked in what is written than in what is said. The matters on which so nearly all of public interest concentrates are, indeed, at once terrible and lamentable, but there is a largeness about them that has a compensatory influence and is exercising innumerable minds on things more important than neighborhood gossip. Even the partisan politicians and the devotees of baseball—probably the two classes in our population whose sense of relative values is less accurate than that of any others—now occasionally think and talk in a way that shows some relaxing of their pitiable obsession by the trivial.

Of course not all of the war talk is intelligent, but most of it shows something of both information and comprehension, and there is a general desire—a desire often gratified, fortunately—to hear or read the opinions and arguments of men who speak with authority derived from experience and study. The Times has been privileged of late to present many letters and articles by such men—the well-weighed conclusions and cautious prophecies of statesmen, diplomats, and scholars, all of whom are devoting so much of their talents to elucidating the present puzzles of international relations.

Discussion of the war, moreover, tests and develops our capacity to credit the upholders of views divergent from our own with intentions and motives as worthy as ours, and to conduct a debate on deeply moving topics with moderation of speech and courtesy of manner. This can be done—it is done with a frequency that is somewhat surprising when one considers how emotional are the differences which separate, say, the friend of Germany from him to whom the Allies seem without reproach and their cause holy as well as noble.

One Royal Title Is Earned.

No more than one swallow makes a Summer does one King of obviously practical utility convert the seasoned democrat into a lover of monarchical government. Even the most indurated and implacable contemner of royalty, however, though he may refuse to thrill visibly as he reads about the doings of Belgium's ruler, must in common decency confess that Albert is conducting himself at this late day in a way that gives him the same adequate "reason for being" that originally led to the establishment of his class.

Perhaps Albert's present eminence as a soldier and a man owes something to the snobbish willingness, from which hardly anybody alive is free, to see large the acts of crown-wearers and to feel delighted surprise when they play well rôles in which common mortals of equal competence get no applause. Perhaps he profits, too, from the fact that rather less was expected of a Belgian King than of any other, and even more from having had a predecessor who—but Leopold is dead, so let him sleep. With all allowances made that prejudice against Kings can suggest, it remains true that Albert has proved his right to leadership by efficiency, his claim to privilege by service.

Unquestionably the policy of resistance to violation of Belgium's neutrality which he inspired or approved has brought upon that country dreadful losses of life and property, some of which, at least—nobody can tell how many—might have been avoided by the opposite course of submission to superior force. But there is a Higher Expediency than that of the immediately and materially expedient, and this King Albert was wise enough to choose. There is his great achievement, vastly more creditable than his going under fire with the courage that common soldiers are shot for not having, or his demonstration of a military ability that may or may not exceed that possessed by several of his Generals.

As a result, Belgium is ruined, but it is a magnificent and reparable ruin, and that country is never again to be regarded as a negligible factor in the problems of Europe.

No Longer Trusting Dreadnoughts.

As excuses go, those made by the British for anchoring submerged contact mines off their southeastern coast serve fairly well, particularly as in imitating a reprehensible example they have had the grace to express a deep regret, hitherto unheard, and have taken measures more or less efficient to protect neutral commerce.

But in these excuses, as in most others, there is the element of self-accusation, and at least as much of confession as of avoidance. It cannot be pleasant for the possessors of the world's greatest fleet to admit that they have been compelled to do at sea something against their will—something for the doing of which they had recently and hotly condemned another nation not so well supplied with warships.

"Military necessity" is a phrase that goes far toward the justification of almost anything, but hidden mines in ocean fairways strain it as hard, perhaps, as does the destruction of cathedrals and libraries.

We are told of these British mines, as we have been of those laid by Germany, that they become harmless if they go adrift. That is easier to hope than to believe, and even the hope is not too confident in civilian minds.

Journalism Behind Stone Walls.

If an unprepared reader of The Star of Hope, the paper printed in Sing Sing prison by convict editors as the news distributer and organ of that and the other State prisons, happen to be familiar with journalistic standards the country over, he is likely to confess to keen surprise that this production of the jailbirds is above rather than below the general average of merit as he has observed it.

In other words, The Star of Hope is superior to at least half the papers in the United States, not only in typographical appearance, but in the quality of English used in both its editorial and news columns.

Of course the range of subjects treated is narrow, but the treatment shows an intelligence and thoughtfulness little to be expected from criminals, especially now that there is a common inclination to explain criminality as the result of defectiveness. Of defectiveness, none is revealed in The Star of Hope, at least to the inexpert observer, and, strangest peculiarity of all, its editors and contributors seem to be, not a morose or resentful lot, inveighing against hostile society, but cheerful and hopeful. They are well up, too, in modern penology, and keenly appreciative of the alleviations which it is making in their lot.

HOSPITAL WORK IN PARIS.

Mrs. Robert Bacon Asks Funds to Save the Victims of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Ambulance Hospital which has been organized in Paris to care for the wounded has been taxed to its utmost, and is giving most valuable assistance to soldiers of every nationality.

The surgical staff is recognized by everyone to be so efficient that many of the most desperately wounded have been brought to the Ambulance Hospital to be cared for. Dr. Joseph A. Blake, formerly of the New York Presbyterian Hospital, is head surgeon, and has supervised the equipment of the hospital, and although he is ably assisted by all the American physicians in Paris he cabled last week for six more surgeons and a pathologist to help him. These and a supply of many surgical necessities, which no longer could be bought in Paris, were sent to him on Saturday by the Olympic. The doctors have been operating night and day to save the poor men who have been brought in to them, a vast number of whom have been English, who have fought so gallantly and have done so much to save Paris from destruction.

Every available bed in the Ambulance Hospital is in use, and for this reason more money is needed to maintain them.

A fund of $59,940 has already been cabled direct to Paris, but more contributions are asked for, and any amount, no matter how small, sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, will be most gratefully received.

MRS. ROBERT BACON.

New York, Oct. 3, 1914.

Character from Hats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid the weighty discussions of the war, politics and baseball, let us turn with Mr. S. M. to the discussion of soft hats.

It is pleasant to note how circumspect he is in judging character from his most important article of wearing apparel. He laments the bows, the ribbons, the sashes; and upon consideration, one is compelled to believe there is a great deal in it—for instance, the gentleman much in the public thought at present, Napoleon. This worthy is known to have worn on his hat a beautiful little rosette of ribbon, extremely ornate, and no doubt indicative of character. They call it "The Imperial Cockade." We have Peter the Great, the first Duke of Marlborough, Admiral Von Tromp, and other individuals, who delighted in decking their head-gear with velvet ribbons and ostrich plumes. Need we mention the horrible scandal that Alexander the Great wore a box-pleated peplum, Voltaire affected lace at his wrists, and if we are to believe pictures Jesus Christ appeared in curls and skirts?

Some people like their politics, religion and their morals thought out for them. These will naturally not feel equal to original thought regarding their hats.

'Rah for the standardized derby.

ARACO.

New York, Oct. 2, 1914.

A New Comet?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not having seen any notice of it, I call attention to what seems to be a comet which my son Robert discovered on the evening of Sept. 20. At that time it was almost vertically 10 degrees below the lower right hand corner of the Dipper. Eight days later it had traveled almost horizontally westward some 15 degrees. We observed and in the crudest way determined its position four times in these eight days. It has a faint tail sweeping upward to the right. Both the star and its tail are very faint, but discernible. Viewed through a marine telescope magnifying eight diameters its head still appears hazy and not sharp like the other stars. We make its speed to be about 1 degree and 46 minutes daily.

Is this anybody's comet? If so, whose?

BOLTON BROWN.

Burdett, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1914.

OUR NATION'S PRAYER.

With man at war with brother man,
Destruction casts her bloody pall;
As one we lift up prayers to Thee;
As one, for we are brothers all!

We know that by perverted will,
And not by Thy Decree or Plan,
Whose end and aim is harmony,
Is man at war with brother man!

Thy light is always broadly cast,
And all are equal in Thy sight;
Thy love is greater than Thy wrath—
Encompass with Thy love and light!

Let us continue in Thy way,
Not that our own course may be free,
But thus, pursuant to Thy will,
We may the best be serving Thee!

One man, one heart, one voice, one creed,
In Whom has Liberty found birth,
We ask Thy mediation, Lord,
And humbly sue for Peace on Earth!

MYRA WIREN.

DEFENDS GERMANY'S TREATY RECORD

Dr. Dernburg, Answering Dr. Eliot, Assails England's Past—Says Belgium's Neutrality Was One-Sided.

By DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Eliot is conferring a great favor on the exponents of the German side in the present struggle in explaining to them what he thinks of the so-called anti-German feeling in the United States. I am sure his views will be read also in Germany with a great deal of attention, although he will certainly not remain unchallenged in nearly all essential points. The compliment that Prof. Eliot pays to the German people as a whole must be specially appreciated, the more so as it comes from a scientist whose great authority is equally recognized on both sides of the Atlantic.

The anti-German feeling, according to Prof. Eliot, takes its source from the American objection to the committal of a nation to grave mistakes by a permanent executive. But then, with the exception of France, all the warring nations have permanent executives, professional diplomatists; all their affairs are conducted in secret, and all their rulers have the power, including the President of France, to embroil their nations in war. The German Emperor is in this respect certainly more restricted than the other heads of state, and I have not read that the declaration of war has been expressly sanctioned by the English Parliament, and certainly the mobilization of the English fleet that took place in July, and the mobilization of the Russian Army that took place at the same time, have not even been brought to the knowledge of the respective Parliaments. When, therefore, the same conditions prevail in all the warring States, how can they be made the reason for such an anti-German feeling?

The same objection holds good with the American antipathy against the power of rulers to order mobilization or declare war in advance without consultation of Parliament, to which I have only to say that the English fleet was mobilized without consulting the English Parliament, while in Germany the Bundesrat, the representatives of the Federal States, as well as of the Federal Diets, has been duly consulted. I may add that also the party leaders of the Reichstag, which could not be convoked earlier than two days after the declaration of the war, have been continuously informed and consulted.

Against the next paragraph, where Prof. Eliot complains of the secrecy of European diplomacy and of international treaties and understandings, the same objection must be made. The state described here as particular to Germany prevails in all European countries, and neither the treaty of the Russian-French alliance, nor the arrangements of the Triple Entente have ever been submitted to the French or British Parliaments. As regards the American attitude toward armaments, I purposely refrain from adducing the American example into my argument, much as I could show that with a very large part of the American Nation the idea of defending the American coast against any invader and the maintenance of a strong Pan-American policy, if need be by arms, is just as fixed a tenet as the German idea that the Fatherland should be held safe from invasion or destruction by the will and the strength of its people. England has always held the same, if not through her army so through her navy, and so did the rest of Europe; and there is no argument to be gotten from that for an anti-German feeling.

No Seizure of Schleswig-Holstein.

Americans object to the extension of territory by force. Germany has never done that, even if one goes back as far as Prof. Eliot wishes to go. Mr. Eliot is absolutely mistaken as to the history of the incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein into Prussia. Schleswig-Holstein was a Dual-Dukedom, had never belonged to Denmark, but having a Duke, was under the sway of the King of Denmark as long as he belonged to the elder line of the House of Oldenburg. This elder line was extinct when King Christian VIII. died without male issue. His successor wanted to incorporate the two German dukedoms into Denmark. Then the people stood up and expressed the desire to remain with the German Federation, to which it had always belonged, and there it is now, of its own free will. The natural dividing line between Denmark and Germany, however, is the River Elder. There are about 30,000 Danes south of the Elder, who have been absorbed against their will, a thing that can never be avoided and that has sometimes given Prussia a little trouble.

As to Alsace-Lorraine, the facts are known to be that it had belonged to Germany until it had been taken, against the will of the people, by France under Louis XIV., and it was returned to Germany as a matter of right, more than three-quarters of the population being of German descent and speaking the German language.

But let me ask in return, Mr. Eliot, when did ever in her political career England consult the will of the people, when she took a country? Can he say that, when England tore the treaty of Majuba Hill, like a "scrap of paper," and made war on the Boers? Did she consult the people of Cyprus in 1878? Does he know of any plébiscite in India? Has she consulted the Persians, or has France consulted the people of Morocco, or of Indo-China, Italy the people of Tripoli? Since Germany has not acted here in any other way forty years ago than all the other nations, why does Dr. Eliot consider the American people justified in taking anti-German views for reason of such an old date, while he forgives the nations of the party he favors for much more recent infringement of his rule?

Belgian Neutrality One-Sided.

"Americans object to the violation of treaties." So do the Germans. We have always kept our treaties, and mean to do so in the future. The fact with Belgium is that her neutrality was very one-sided; that, as can be proved, as early as the 25th of June, Liège was full of French soldiers, that Belgian fortifications were all directed against Germany, and that, for years past, it was the Belgian press that outdid the French press in attacks against Germany. But I can give Mr. Eliot here some authority that he has so far not challenged. When Sir Edward Grey presented the English case in the House of Commons on the 3d of August, he declared that the British attitude was laid down by the British Government in 1870, and he verbally cited Mr. Gladstone's speech, in which he said he could not subscribe to the assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee was binding on every party, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises. He called that assertion a "stringent and impracticable" view of the guarantee, and the whole treaty a "complicated question." So Mr. Gladstone, and with him Sir Edward Grey, has held the Belgian neutrality treaty not binding on every party, when it was against the interest which the particular situation dictated, when the war broke out. It was the interest of Great Britain to maintain the treaty, and that is why she acted. It was against German interest to maintain the treaty, and that is why she broke it. That is the British and not the German theory, and I could very well rest my case here. My theory is with the German Chancellor, that I greatly regret the necessity of violating the Belgian neutrality, after Belgium had chosen to repel the German overtures for a free passage.

It is quite certain that the breach of the Belgian neutrality by Germany was used in Great Britain as a powerful instrument to influence the public sentiment. Every war must be borne by national unity, and it is the duty of the nation's leaders to secure such unity by all practicable means. But has it been forgotten that the attitude of Sir Edward Grey caused such excellent men as Lord Morley, John Burns, and Sir John Trevelyan to leave the Cabinet, where they were looked upon as the best and most liberal members of the ruling combination? Bernard Shaw says of Great Britain that she has never been at a loss for an effective moral attitude. Such an attitude is a powerful weapon in diplomatical and actual warfare, and it must be resorted to, if the necessity arises. But that cannot blind us to the fact that the British Government allowed the political interest to be the paramount consideration in this Belgian neutrality matter. The German interest for not acting on the guarantee was just as strong as the English to act for it.

The proof is found in the English "White Paper." I cite the famous reprint of The Times, (Dispatch No. 148 of Aug. 2 to Paris.) Here Sir Edward Grey says: "We were considering * * * whether we should declare violation of Belgian neutrality to be a casus belli."

"Treaties Must Not Be Overrated."

I am an ardent believer in all international arrangements to prevent difficulties and wars between nations, and I rejoice with the American people in the signal success this policy is now having in this country. But international treaties must not be overrated. There are questions which cannot be settled by them. It is too difficult to explain just the nature of such situations as arose in Europe, so I may be permitted for once to ask this question: Does Prof. Eliot believe that the majority of the American people think that the unwritten Monroe Doctrine could be made the subject of arbitration, whether it had a right to exist or to be enforced? I must emphatically say, No, it could not. It can be as little arbitrated upon as a matter of religion or of personal morals.

Mr. Eliot thinks a happy result of the war would be that American institutions should prevail in Germany thereafter. Why should Germany only become a representative republic? Does he not demand the same regarding Russia, England, Italy, Austria, and Japan? And if not, why not?

From all this I fail to see the point in the reasons given by Prof. Eliot why fair-minded Americans should side with the Allies, because the objections made against German procedure, down to the breach of the Belgian neutrality, must be made against all other European States. British history is just teeming with examples of broken treaties and torn "scraps of paper." The chasing of German diplomatic representatives out of neutral Egypt is a case in point.

I must insist that whatever anti-German feeling there is is not fully explained by Prof. Eliot, and his article cannot be made a code by which German behavior could be regulated in the future. Prof. Eliot is a scholar; business interests do not come very near him. So he is especially concerned with the ethical aspect of the matter. He believes the Germans think that "might is right." This is very unjust. Our history proves that we have never acted on this principle. We have never got or attempted to get a world empire such as England has won, all of which, with a very few exceptions, by might, by war, and by conquest. The German writers who have expounded this doctrine have only shown how the large world empires of England and France were welded together, what means have been adopted for that purpose, and against what sort of political doctrines we must beware.

Our Sympathy for the Under Dog.

As Dr. Eliot makes his remarks for the benefit of his German confrères, may I be permitted to say to them what I consider the reason for the American attitude? There is, in the first place, the ethical side. Americans have a very strong sense of generosity, and are, as a rule, very good sports. They think Belgium a small nation, brutally attacked by a much bigger fellow; they feel that the little man stands up bravely and gamely, and fights for all he is worth. Such a situation will always command American sympathy and antagonism against the stronger. Then there is the business side. Americans feel that this war is endangering their political and commercial interests, so they are naturally angry against the people who, they believe, have brought the war about.

As Germany has not had an opportunity to make herself heard as amply as her adversaries, they think that it was Germany which set the world afire, and that is what they resent, and in which they were justified, if it were true. But the question of the hour is not the question of the past, but of the present and of the future, and the people on this side who will give Germany fair play because it is just in them will examine the situation in the light of their interests. Then they will find that Belgium had been in league with the Allies long before the conflagration broke out, only to be left to its own resources when the critical hour arose. They will further find that it is not Germany but England and her allies that are throttling commerce, maiming cables, stopping mails, and breaking neutrality and other treaties to further their aims; that, finally, today England has established a world rule on the sea to which even America must submit. They will then soon come to the conclusion that, no matter what happened in the past, the peace of the world can only be assured by a good understanding between Germany and the United States as a sort of counterbalance against the unmeasured aggrandizement of English sea power. Then the feeling toward Germany will be considerably better, and I may add that even now it is not so very bad after all.

I make these remarks with due respect to Prof. Eliot and his views, and with great reluctance for being compelled to enter the field against a personality whose undoubted superiority I wish to be the first to acknowledge.

BERNHARD DERNBURG.

New York, Oct. 4, 1914.

NOTED EDUCATORS TO SPEAK

Brilliant Programme for Fiftieth Convocation of State University.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The fiftieth convocation of the University of the State of New York will be held in Albany, Oct. 22 and 23. The Rev. Dr. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University will make an address on "What Is a Profession?" with a discussion by Dr. Robert Abbe of New York and others. The Rev. Dr. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia University will make an address on "The University and the Public."

Herbert Quick, editor of Farm and Fireside, will make an address on "The Rural School." This topic will be discussed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of Orange County, Robert Brodie of Jefferson County, and Charles S. Fairchild of Madison County. "Medical Inspection" will be discussed by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health.

Dr. Charles W. Kent of the University of Virginia will make an address on "Educational Efficiency vs Educational Display," which will be discussed by Clifford S. Bragdon of Utica and John H. Denbigh, Principal of Morris High School, New York City.

Gov. Glynn, the Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School of Philadelphia, and Dr. John H. Finley, President of the University and Commissioner of Education, will speak on "What the School Should Do for the State."

NEW GOVERNMENT COURSE.

New York University Begins City Management Classes Today.

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University begins today a new course in the study of city government. The course, which is designed to give to students a more thorough knowledge of the forms of city management, is primarily for college graduates and for those who are prepared by experience to lead and instruct civic clubs and to profit by laboratory methods of instruction.

The new course combines both theory and practice in the study of the public affairs of the metropolis, and will cover a broad range of subjects, included among which are the form of government, the Police and Fire Departments, hospitals and charities, the Department of Education, the city's health, transportation, the budget and taxes, and political organizations.

The class work will be held at Government House, 59 West Ninth Street, where the reports of the city government, civic periodicals, and reference books are provided for the students' use. The course is given by the Division of Public Affairs, of which Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks is the director.

WOULD FORBID COTTON CROP

Movement Started to Suspend Planting in the South.

A movement which, if it is successful, will mean that no cotton will be planted in the nine great cotton-growing States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma in 1915, will take definite shape in the States referred to today. The plan is for the States to pass laws that will prohibit the planting of cotton and substitute oats, corn, and other grains.

The two States that are expected to lead the movement are Texas, the largest cotton-growing State of the South, and South Carolina, the leading cotton goods manufacturing State south of the Potomac. The "No Crop in 1915" movement is the result of the deliberations of the Southern Cotton Association, which has been in session for the last week in New Orleans. The resolution offered by Gov. Noel, and adopted by the association, points out that if no cotton is planted in 1915 it will not impose undue burdens on the cotton growers or consumers, and that the drastic action advocated in addition to eradicating the boll weevil and other pests will as a result of the planting of other crops reduce the cost of living and bring to the farmers of the South the benefits of crop diversification.

COTTON CRUSADE EXTENDS.

Champ Clark's Daughter Hears Big Stores Are Taking Up Her Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Champ Clark, received word today that stores in New York and many other large cities would begin tomorrow a special sale of cotton goods in an effort to clear the way for increasing the cotton market and relieving the depression that the war in Europe has brought to the South. Largely through Miss Clark's initiative, a national cotton fashion show will be held here at the Willard Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday. In token of their appreciation of Miss Clark's efforts for the cotton industry, mill hands in North Carolina have woven two cotton dress patterns and sent them to her.

The National Board of Daughters of the American Revolution also will take up the cotton situation at their meeting here on Wednesday. Mrs. George Thomas Smallwood of Washington, Vice President General of the D. A. R., will introduce a resolution asking women of the society to wear cotton clothes as much as possible.

LODGE CORRECTS DR. SHAW.

Her Charge That He Opposed Humanitarian Bills "Absolutely False."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, in a letter to a personal friend received today, characterized as "absolutely false" the charge made by Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, that he had opposed "humanitarian measures of legislation." Dr. Shaw particularly accused Mr. Lodge of opposing the "phossy jaw" bill, intended to regulate or suppress the manufacture of phosphorus matches, when, as a matter of fact, according to Mr. Lodge, he was that measure's author.

"I reported that bill to the Sixty-first Congress," said Mr. Lodge in his letter, "and carried it through the Senate. The bill was lost in conference. I reported it again in the Sixty-second Congress, passed it after debate, and it became law. It was my bill, and I led the fight for it in both Congresses."

Mr. Lodge referred to his introduction of one of the two child labor bills, which failed for constitutional reasons, and his support of a child labor measure for the District of Columbia. He named numerous other humanitarian measures which he had supported.

Wilson to Address Lawyers.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association will be held in Washington on Oct. 20, 21, and 22. President Wilson will deliver the address of welcome. William H. Taft, President of the association, will follow with the annual address on Oct. 20. Other speakers include Elihu Root, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada; Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, and Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Tercentenary Fete Arranged.

The New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission has prepared its programme for Tercentenary Week, beginning Oct. 24. One of the features will be an automobile pageant, with Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Rear Admiral Peary at the head. On Oct. 31 there will be an industrial, educational, peace, and patriotic pageant.

Rev. George S. Webster Elected.

The Rev. George S. Webster, formerly pastor of the Church of the Covenant, has been elected Secretary of the American Seaman's Fund Society to succeed the Rev. George McPherson Hunter. The Sailors' Home and Institute at 507 West Street and the Loan Library for deep-water ships are supported by the society, which was organized in 1828.

MEXICAN BULLETS MENACE AMERICANS

Fighting Goes On All Day at Naco, with Many Shots Entering Arizona Town.

U. S. TROOPER WOUNDED

Hopes for Peace in Convention Which Meets Today—Silliman on His Way to Washington.

NACO, Sonora, Oct. 4.—Scattering, ineffective fire from both sides marked Gov. Maytorena's attack today on Naco, where Gen. Benjamin Hill has been intrenched for a week, awaiting the assault. Hill's casualties were one killed and three wounded. The wounded were struck by ill-directed shots from Hill's own ranks.

Naco, Ariz., adjoining the besieged town across the American border, is almost as much of a sufferer as this place. Bad marksmanship has made the American streets hazardous and sightseers have been stopped a mile outside the town.

A trooper of the border patrol was wounded by a stray bullet tonight.

The Ninth United States Cavalry border patrol is keeping back the wounded Mexicans, who constantly seek to cross the line, and also is striving to prevent curious Americans from running into danger. Maytorena has deployed on the east of Naco a cavalry detachment which arrived from Cananea late today.

On the west of the town the Yaqui Indians have taken positions in open order and kept up a desultory fire, their bullets striking in the Arizona town as often as in Hill's lines.

Hill claims to have received assurances that the United States will allow shipments of ammunition across the border to him to continue while he is besieged.

Reinforcements from Agua Prieta were expected tonight by Hill, who planned a cavalry sortie.

Several small guns were in action on both sides. Hill said his fire had silenced two of the enemy's guns, but he feared to make a sortie to take them.

The closing in of Maytorena's troops is taken to mean that he will make a serious assault soon.

RUMORS OF CAPITAL RIOTS.

Reports Reach El Paso of Trouble in Mexico City.

EL PASO, Oct. 4.—Reports reached here of rioting in Mexico City this afternoon. It was impossible to communicate from here beyond Aguascalientes.

CIVILIANS WANT TO BE HEARD.

Carranza Men Divided on Aguascalientes Meeting—Ask Evacuation Date.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4.—The convention this afternoon discussed the proposal of Gens. Obregon, Blanco, Buelna Hay, and Garcia Aragon that civilians be excluded from the Aguascalientes convention. Luis Cabrera, speaking for the civilians, said it would be a mistake to exclude civilians, and at first he declared that whether he was admitted or not he would go to Aguascalientes and felt sure of getting a hearing. He said undoubtedly the northern division would be represented by various civilians, and in this connection he mentioned Felix Sommerfeld, whom he represented as the director of Villa's policies. He said Federico Gonzales Garza would also be there as well as Eugenio Aguirre Benavides and members of the Madero family. Cabrera also drew attention to the fact that Zapata would be represented at Aguascalientes by a civilian in the person of Bernardo Palafox, his secretary.

Gen. Eduardo Hay professed himself convinced by Cabrera's arguments, and said he would present an amendment admitting civilians to be discussed at tomorrow morning's session.

It is learned that Acting Foreign Secretary Favela has addressed a note to the American Government, requesting that if the order of evacuation of Vera Cruz subsists a definite date to be fixed therefor.

A large workmen's demonstration was held today and participants delivered a memorial to First Chief Carranza. The memorial asks, among other things, that the dearness of provisions be studied, that the currency be strengthened, that owners of houses occupied by workmen be compelled to reduce rents 33 per cent., that a minimum day wage of 1 peso (50 cents) be established throughout the republic, as well as an eight-hour working day. Gen. Carranza promised to study the memorial.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4.—Charging that the rebellion in Northern Mexico was instigated "by the so-called cientificos and our conquered enemies," Gen. Venustiano Carranza in his statement to the convention of Constitutionalist leaders here yesterday declared he would not submit "to a group of chiefs who have forgotten the fulfillment of their duty and to a group of civilians to whom the nation owes nothing."

"If I have not tried to conquer this rebel force by force of arms," he said, "it has been on account of prudence which the circumstances demanded. But the nation must know that if we reach a stage where it is impossible to otherwise suppress their rebellion, we have 100,000 men, well armed, artillery, and machine guns, and also we have right and justice, which are invincible, on our side."

Gen. Carranza said that it was his duty to "fix the responsibility of the rebellion of Gen. Villa, which is nothing but a plot instigated by the so-called cientificos and by all of our conquered enemies who have not received public offices on account of incompetence and cowardice."

TRUST TO NEW CONVENTION.

Washington Officials Hope for a Settlement of Mexican Strife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The hope of the Wilson Administration for a peaceful solution of the differences between the Villa and Carranza factions in Mexico were considered as strengthened today by the receipt of a telegram at the State Department from Mexico City dealing with the efforts of leaders to adjust the trouble.

"The authorities at Mexico City," said this message, "are hopeful an agreement will be reached between the Carranza-Villa factions at Aguascalientes which will assure the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two leaders."

The Constitutionalist agency has been notified from Mexico City that Gen. Carranza submitted his resignation to the convention at Mexico City last night at 8 o'clock, and that the convention refused to accept it at that time. The convention appointed a committee to wait upon Gen. Carranza and explain its refusal to accept the resignation.

The Constitutionalist agency also received a telegram from San Antonio which said:

"Iglesias Calderon has telegraphed Villa that he would be unable to accept the provisional Presidency in the manner in which the division of the north offered it to him, because it would be the dictation of merely one division, but if the national convention representing all elements offered it to him he would feel obliged to accept it to prevent a new recourse to arms in the republic."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—John R. Silliman, President Wilson's representative with the Carranza Government, and Richard H. Cole, a personal friend of Venustiano Carranza, passed through here today, each en route to Washington on a hurried mission concerning the Mexican situation.

Mr. Silliman declined to comment on the Mexican situation except to say that when relations between Mexico and the United States became normal again this country probably would have almost 100 per cent. of the southern republic's trade.

Mr. Cole, in discussing his mission to Washington, said:

"I am going to seek recognition for the Carranza Government, and, what is more, I anticipate no trouble in getting it. The Administration has been ready to recognize Carranza as the ruler of Mexico for at least thirty days, and I believe the time for such action was never more ripe than now.

"With Carranza as head of the civil Government of Mexico and Villa as head of the Military Department there would be peace in Mexico within twenty minutes, and it would be a permanent peace."

EXPECT EATON TO LIVE.

Wife's Loyalty Gives New Strength to Man Who Preyed on Women.

Herbert J. Eaton, the young wine clerk who, thinking he was on his deathbed, confessed to detectives a few days ago that he had committed thefts involving at least $20,000, will live to stand trial on the charges against him, according to the physicians at the Knickerbocker Hospital, where he was taken on Wednesday night after he was shot while trying to escape from detectives. Up to Saturday afternoon it was thought he had only a few days to live.

Mrs. Eaton told her husband yesterday that, although he had deceived her, his employers, and his associates, she was willing to make a new start with him when his troubles were over. Her loyalty gave him new strength, the doctors said, and he rallied so yesterday that his recovery was considered only a matter of time.

Although Miss Marie H. Kohn, from whom Eaton stole about $15,000 worth of jewelry, said on Saturday that she did not want to prosecute him because of pity for his wife and child, the detectives said yesterday that Eaton would not escape punishment.

"Miss Kohn will be called as a witness against him whether she wants to appear or not," one of the detectives on the case said yesterday, "and there is little doubt that Mrs. Gertrude Pike, who caused Eaton's arrest, will testify against him. As yet there are only these two cases against Eaton, but we are still investigating."

CROKER HERE FOR FUNERAL.

Ex-Tammany Leader More Feeble and Has Cut Off His Beard.

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, arrived on the Cunarder Campania yesterday to attend the funeral of his wife, who died in Austria on Sept. 6. He had cut off his beard and wore a short, bristly white mustache. He walked rather feebly.

The passengers said that Mr. Croker had kept to himself on the trip, walking alone on deck and eating his solitary meals in an alcove in the dining saloon at the foot of the main companionway.

He posed for the photographers on deck, but declined to give any interview. Mr. Croker will remain in New York for three weeks, and then will make a short trip before going to Palm Beach for the Winter. He went from the pier to the Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, and will stay at the National Democratic Club, he said. He was met at the pier by his brother-in-law, Dr. William T. Jenkins; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; Andrew Freedman, and Edward Cahill.

Mr. Croker spent most of the afternoon and evening at the National Democratic Club meeting old friends. He sent word to the reporters that he did not care to discuss politics or anything else at this time. Thomas F. Smith was with him for several hours.

HEINZE SUIT TO BE TRIED.

Action for $1,500,006 in Stock Deal to Come Up Today.

The suit begun by Edwin Gould, Richard Young, and William Nelson Cromwell against F. Augustus Heinze for about $1,500,000, said to be due on 8,000 shares of bank stock bought by Mr. Heinze prior to 1907, is expected to be called for trial today in the Supreme Court. Mr. Gould and Mr. Heinze will be examined and the whole story of the transaction will be told. Edgar T. Brackett has been retained by Mr. Heinze, and Alton B. Parker represents the plaintiffs.

The stock involved was that of the Mercantile Bank which had taken over the Seventh National Bank. It was sold to Mr. Heinze at $350 a share. He paid $400,000 on account and gave his notes for the difference. He contends the real value of the stock was not more than $180 a share, and that when the bank was liquidated the shares were credited to him at the rate of $125.

Bluecoat Saves Two in River.

Bruno Hash, 4 years old, of Fourteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Whitestone, L. I., while fishing with his father, John Hash, a blacksmith, off Keeler's coal dock, at the foot of Bayside Avenue, fell into the East River. The boy's father jumped in after him. Mr. Hash was unable to swim, but managed to hold the boy up until his cries for help were heard by Mounted Policeman Robert J. Marshall of the Whitestone police, who immediately went to the rescue of Hash and his son. It so happened that there was a rope lying near at hand, which Marshall threw to the drowning pair. Hash grasped the rope, and, still holding the child, was helped to safety. An ambulance from the Flushing Hospital was summoned, and the boy was treated by the ambulance doctor and was removed to his home in a serious condition.

"Thanksgiving" Again Arrested.

Samuel Russello, alias "Thanksgiving," was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Marsh in the Harlem Court yesterday, on a charge of violating the Sullivan law, on the complaint of Detective Hugh Cassidy, this being the third time that he has appeared against the same prisoner. Cassidy arrested Russello on Saturday night at 120th Street and Third Avenue, after a fight.

Luckenbach Line to Frisco.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company of 8 Bridge Street has inaugurated a new passenger service between New York and San Francisco via the Panama Canal, calling at San Pedro. The first departure will be on Oct. 26 by the S. V. Luckenbach, a 9,000-ton passenger and freight liner, returning from San Francisco on Nov. 30.

Stops Publication of Butte Paper.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 4.—Major Daniel J. Donohue, commanding the National Guard of Montana, suspended publication of The Butte Socialist, alleging that the paper published articles reflecting on the State troops.

Passengers on the Campania.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Campania from Liverpool were:

Miss M. M. Acheson, Miss W. H. Allen, H. R. Ashley, Miss M. W. Bailey, Judge and Mrs. J. K. Beach, Dr. T. Biddle, Capt. G. C. Black, F. B. Clark, A. M. Clement, Richard Croker, Miss Irene Daly, Dr. W. J. Dawson, Miss M. Dunn, Mrs. F. P. Furnald, Lady Duff Gordon, Mrs. W. S. Henderson, Col. I. M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Read, Count and Countess T. Sano, J. T. Scott, Mrs. G. A. Tilton, J. Valentine, Mrs. A. F. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williamson, and J. C. Watson.

M'ADOO EXPLAINS AID TO TENNESSEE

Deposited $400,000 in National Park Bank to Save State from Default.

LOAN MADE AT 6 PER CENT.

Whereas the Previous Rate Was Only 4.28—Talk of a Congressional Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Some published criticism of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury for the depositing of Government funds in the National Park Bank of New York under the understanding that the bank would float the loan of the State of Tennessee for $1,400,000 evoked a response from Mr. McAdoo today. Mr. McAdoo's answer to the criticism, which was based mainly on the contention that the arrangement made between the Treasury Department and the National Park Bank in reality was an indirect loan by the United States Government to an individual, was contained in a telegram to Major E. B. Stahlman, editor of The Banner of Nashville, Tenn., which printed a statement by Senator Luke Lea telling of the Government deposit.

Mr. Stahlman had written to Secretary McAdoo for a fuller explanation of the transaction. In his telegram in reply Mr. McAdoo said that the amount deposited by the Treasury in the National Park Bank was $400,000, and that he was glad to make this deposit in order to save Tennessee from a possible default upon its obligations. Reports yesterday were that the amount of the deposit was as much as $1,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo's telegram to Major Stahlman contained the statement that several weeks before the deposit of $400,000 was made with the National Park Bank the bank received other deposits for crop-moving purposes. The crop-moving deposits, says Mr. McAdoo, had no relation to the loan to the State of Tennessee, of which he, Mr. McAdoo, had not even heard at that time. A statement made public recently by the Treasury Department showed that the amount of Government money deposited in New York for crop-moving purposes was $1,000,000. The Treasury Department consistently has declined to make known the names of the banks in which Government deposits were made or the amounts deposited in any one bank.

Secretary McAdoo's telegram is as follows:

> Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1914.
>
> Major E. B. Stahlman, Editor The Banner, Nashville, Tenn.:
>
> It is not customary for the Treasury Department to publish details of transactions with individual banks, but in order to set at rest various misstatements that have been made about the State of Tennessee loan I gladly reply to your letter. The National Park Bank agreed to take $1,400,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the State of Tennessee at par, without any commission, and I agreed to give the bank, which is a regular State depositary, a special deposit of $400,000 which is subject to call at any time.
>
> I was glad to do this in order to save the State from a possible default upon its obligations, which, I was told, would have happened if the State had been unable to effect the loan.
>
> Previous deposits made with the National Park Bank several weeks before were for crop-moving purposes, and had no relation whatever to the State of Tennessee loan, which at that time I had not even heard of.
>
> W. G. McADOO.

It was asserted tonight that the National City Bank of New York had agreed to loan the needed money to the State of Tennessee at any rate of interest that Secretary McAdoo would fix. It was asserted also that the National City Bank did not stipulate that as a condition of making the loan the Treasury Department should deposit Government funds with the National City. According to the explanation of the National City's offer, the intention was to divide the loan with the Riggs National Bank of Washington. It is understood that the loan which the State of Tennessee was endeavoring to renew paid interest at the rate of 4.28 per cent., and it was asserted that the National City was willing to advance the money at that rate.

A report was in circulation tonight, although no authority for it could be found, that a resolution for an inquiry concerning the Tennessee loan transaction might be introduced in Congress. On the $400,000 deposited by the Treasury Department in the National Park Bank, the bank will pay interest to the Government at the rate of 2 per cent. a year. The Tennessee loan is a 6 per cent. transaction.

News of the banking transaction which helped Tennessee out of its difficulties first was printed in The Memphis Appeal in the form of a statement from Senator Lea.

Senator Lea declined today to say anything in regard to the newspaper publication, but the telegram of Secretary McAdoo to the editor of The Nashville Banner confirms the essential features of the Senator's account of the transaction.

CONCERT AT CENTURY.

Second Sunday Evening Programme Given—Hubbard "Opera Talk."

The soloists for the second Sunday night concert at the Century Opera House last night included Maude Santley, Louis Kreidler, Bettina Freeman, Hardy Williamson, Kathleen Howard, Graham Marr, Lois Ewell, and Henry Weldon. Josef Pasternack conducted and the orchestral numbers were the overture to Herold's "Zampa," a prelude and Berceuse by Jaernefeldt; Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, Strauss's "Wine, Woman, and Song," and Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance." Alexander Smallens assisted at the piano. In the afternoon the first of the Hubbard "Opera Talks" was given, with "Lohengrin," the work to be presented as this week's novelty, as the subject. With the assistance of Floyd M. Baxter at the piano, Mr. Hubbard described the musical and dramatic outline of the opera.

RUPPERT GOLDEN WEDDING.

Children and Grandchildren Join in Celebration at Rhinebeck Home.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert today celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home near here.

In the party which joined in the celebration were their children, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., George E. Ruppert, Mrs. Henry G. Silleck, and Mrs. Anna G. Schalk; their grandchildren, Cornelia Ruppert, Gary, Ruth, and Helen Silleck, and Ruppert and Anna Schalk, and Mr. and Mrs. John Gillig, Mrs. Ruppert's brother and sister-in-law.

Many gifts and messages of congratulation were received from friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ruppert are in excellent health.

Announce Lectures on Theatre.

The Wage Earners' Theatre League has arranged a series of lectures on the drama in various parts of the city to be given by persons well known in the dramatic and musical world. The first lecture will take place on Sunday night, Oct. 18, at the Emanuel Brotherhood, 309 Sixth Street, when Elmer L. Reizenstein, the author of "On Trial," will speak on "The Theatre as a Forum." The lecture will be followed by a general discussion of the subject.

Miss Amy Grant's Opera Recitals.

Miss Amy Grant will give the following opera recitals with piano accompaniment at her studio, 78 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Sunday afternoons: "Tristan and Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung," "Tannhäuser," "Parsifal," "L'Amore deitre Re," "Wilhelm Tell," "Louise," and "Julien."

EMPLOYMENT AGENT LAWS.

Committee Seeks to Make Conflicting Regulations Uniform.

Mrs. Mary Hutton Pell, head of the Bureau of Social Requirements, 11 East Forty-first Street, made public yesterday the names of fifteen persons who will represent employment agencies in this city in an effort for Federal, State, and municipal laws to govern such agencies.

"The committee favors the Murdock bill, introduced in the House of Representatives on May 1, to create Federal employment agencies throughout the United States," Mrs. Pell said yesterday. "We understand that Mr. Murdock intends to withdraw his bill and to introduce another because of the expected increase in immigration after the European war. That is an excellent idea. At present municipal and State laws regarding agencies conflict, and it is certain that many will conflict with the national law if it is passed. Our object is to assist legislators in adjusting this condition."

As a result of the war, Mrs. Pell said, there are more Dutch immigrants applying for work than ever before. Many women and children, formerly dependent on reservists who left this country for the war, are also seeking employment, she said.

TO GIVE MRS. TRASK'S PLAY.

Peace Drama Will Be Produced at Northampton Theatre.

Mrs. Spencer Trask's Play, "In the Vanguard," a dramatic appeal for peace among nations, will be presented for the first time in this country at the Municipal Theatre in Northampton, Mass., on Oct. 12. Peace Societies throughout America are interested in the production and special arrangements will be made for representatives from many cities to attend. The date will mark the beginning of the third season of the Northampton Theatre, the only municipal playhouse in the country.

The production of "In the Vanguard" will be made by Bertram Harrison and Jessie Bonstelle, who are working in conjunction with the Northampton Board of Trade and a Citizens' Committee of that town. The company will include James Rennie, Robert Homans, Robert Ames, William Pringle, Allan Murnane, Cyril Raymond, Ralph Kline, Arthur Allen, Catherine Cameron, Leonora von Ottinger, Alice Donovan, Frances Goodrich, and Dorothy Bronwen.

NEW PRINCESS PLAYS.

One-Act Theatre to Open Season with Five Offerings.

F. Ray Comstock last night announced that the Princess Theatre would open its season in three weeks with a programme of one-act plays to be produced, as heretofore, by Holbrook Blinn. A new play, "The Goal," by Henry Arthur Jones, is to be the feature.

For the opening programme there will also be a revival of Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub," first produced under Mr. Blinn's direction in New York a number of years ago. It will call for the largest cast yet seen in the Princess Theatre. "Little Face," by Roland Oliver, is referred to as "a comedy of the beginning." The bill also includes a psychologic fantasy, "The Forest of Happy Dreams," with the scene laid in Central Africa, by Edgar Wallace. The late Stanley Houghton will be represented by his satire upon British society, "Phipps."

BUBBLES GUIDE LIFE SAVER.

Dives to Bottom of River and Finds Boy Unconscious.

Two small boys turned from their play at the foot of West Ninety-ninth Street yesterday afternoon to look for Howard Manning, 10 years old, of 179 West 102d Street, who had suddenly disappeared. Peering over the edge of a float, one of them suspected that he saw the boy's body under the water. Then they called O. Arthur Valfer, attached to a lifesaving station near by.

Valfer watched, but the body did not reappear, but he saw some bubbles, and dived to the bottom. He found the boy, and in a moment was back on the surface with his body in his arms.

It was thought that the boy was dead, but Valfer and Dr. Leroy Broun, who came from the Naval Militia float, brought him back to consciousness.

BAZAAR TO AID RED CROSS.

"Universal Market" Will Be Opened for War Relief Fund.

For the benefit of the American Red Cross War Relief Fund a bazaar and "universal market will be opened for one week, starting on Oct. 22, at the Grand Central Palace. All citizens are asked to contribute anything that may be sold.

The committee in charge of the bazaar comprises Mayor Mitchel, Honorary Chairman; Robert W. de Forest, Vice President of the American Red Cross; Seth Low, Senator O'Gorman, Cardinal Farley, Bishop David H. Greer, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, W. Fellowes Morgan, Oscar S. Straus, Gen. Howard Carroll, John D. Crimmins, James Speyer, and E. P. V. Ritter.

Miss Armstrong's Body Found.

The body of Miss Dessie Armstrong, 25 years old, of 459 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was drowned a week ago yesterday, when a canoe in which she was paddling with her fiancé, William B. Cist, overturned, at 135th Street and the North River, was found yesterday in the river at Dyckman Street. Cist was rescued after trying to save the girl.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger announce that their next musical comedy production, "Papa's Boy," which is now in rehearsal, will have its premiere shortly in Philadelphia, and after a brief engagement there will come to the New Amsterdam Theatre. The music of "Papa's Boy" is by Ivan Caryll, who composed "The Pink Lady," "Oh! Oh! Delphine," and "The Little Cafe," while the American book and lyrics are by Harry B. Smith. The new operetta is from the French farce, "Le Fils Surnaturel," by Grenet d'Ancourt and Maurice Vaucaire.

Marie Dressler, who recently returned from the Pacific Coast with the announcement that she had decided to retire from the stage, has changed her mind, and is now actively engaged in rehearsing a new farce, called "The Sub."

A theatre party, consisting of 1,400 members of the United Irish League, the United Irish Volunteers, and Affiliated Irish Societies, will be present at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tonight to witness Walter Macnamara's film, "Ireland, A Nation."

Bonita, who recently appeared at the Gaiety and Hippodrome in London, will appear next week at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre.

Marie Tempest, with her company from the Playhouse, London, opens her American tour in Toronto tonight, the play being Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "Mary Goes First."

The opening date for "A Pair of Silk Stockings," by Cyril Harcourt, at the Little Theatre, has been set for Oct. 20. This also marks the beginning of the regular Winter season at that playhouse.

Besides the opening of the regular Belasco Theatre season tomorrow night, when David Belasco will present Leo Ditrichstein in "The Phantom Rival," two other Belasco stars begin their season's work tonight. Frances Starr opens her second season in "The Secret" in Washington, and David Warfield begins a tour which will take him all through the South, up to the Pacific Coast and back through the Northwest, at Trenton.

Winthrop Ames director of the Little Theatre, announces that he will produce Alice Brown's play, "Children of Earth," which won the $10,000 prize offered by him for the best play by a native author, about Thanksgiving.

Hotel Marie Antoinette
BROADWAY
66th to 67th Sts., New York
Particularly desirable for families and individuals seeking a transient or permanent residence, with highest class service.
Exceptionally Attractive Apartments, Single or en Suite, at very Reasonable Rents for Winter Season.
RESTAURANT AND CAFE.
Music and Dancing during and following dinner.
GRAND SALON FOR BANQUETS, WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, AND DANCING.
Reached by Subway, Surface Cars, and Elevated Roads.

PHILIP NASH.

Executive Manager of the United Booking Offices Dies Suddenly.

Philip Nash, Executive Manager of the United Booking Offices for the last twelve years, died suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his apartment at 2,020 Broadway, in his fifty-sixth year. Dr. John Aldrich of 164 West Eighty-first Street, the family physician, said last night that the immediate cause of death was acute indigestion.

rM. Nash was born in Pennsylvania and first entered the theatrical business twenty-five years ago, when he became manager of the Bijou Theatre in Philadelphia for B. F. Keith. Previous to that he had been dramatic editor of The Philadelphia Evening Star.

Fifteen years ago he came to this city as manager for F. F. Proctor, and two years later again entered the employ of Mr. Keith. He joined the United Booking Offices as soon as it was organized, and had remained with it ever since. Mr. Nash's brother is a Catholic priest in Philadelphia, and one of his sisters is a nun. He was the stepfather of Mary and Florence Ryan, who took the name of Nash after the second marriage of their mother. Florence Nash played in "Within the Law," and Mary Nash was last seen in "The Lure." Mr. Nash is survived by his widow and two daughters.

DR. LEMUEL BANGS DIES.

Noted Surgeon Passes Away in 73d Year After Short Illness.

Dr. Lemuel Bolton Bangs, for many years a prominent surgeon of this city, died yesterday after a short illness. His home was at 32 East Fifty-first Street. Dr. Bangs was the son of Lemuel Bangs and Julia Merwin Bangs, and was born in this city on Aug. 9, 1842. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872, and in 1880 was appointed attending surgeon to the City Hospital. Five years later he was selected as surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital.

In 1898 Dr. Bangs was called to the chair of special surgery at the Bellevue Medical School, and he afterward was appointed consulting surgeon to the City, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's, and the Post-Graduate Hospitals. He contributed many articles to surgical literature, and was the author of a widely used textbook on sugery.

Dr. Bangs was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and an honorary member of several foreign surgical societies. He was a member of the Century and University Clubs, the American Museum of Natural History, the Society of Colonial Wars and the St. Nicholas Society. Dr. Bangs leaves a widow, who was Miss Isabel Hoyt; a daughter, Miss Mary E. Bangs, and a son, Nesbitt Bangs.

"HAPPY DAYS" PITMAN DIES.

Cycle Racing Official Succumbs in Hospital Following Operation.

Will R. Pitman, known to the world of sport and to bicycle riders as "Happy Days," died yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital, following an operation. He was born in Bangor, Me., and was in his sixty-sixth year. He was in the Revenue Service during the civil war, and in 1868 became interested in bicycling through seeing a tricycle act with Hanlon Brothers' Circus in Bangor. In 1869 he won the Maine State championship on a tricycle, doing one mile in 5:05 minutes. During the following years he rode in many races, and in 1884 won the Boston Bicycle Club's 100-mile race for tricycles.

In 1890-91 he assisted in promoting the motor cycle, and in April, 1891, rode two miles in public to show the practicability of that machine. Since then he had been referee of many race meets, including the Irvington-Milburn twenty-five-mile race, of which he was the chief official for thirteen years, and the race meets at the Brighton Beach Motordrome and other meets at different parts of the East. Mr. Pitman was one of the founders of the League of American Wheelmen.

Dr. Edwin O. Peck Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 4.—Dr. Edwin O. Peck, 82 years old, died last night at his home, 27 Morris Street. He had been practicing dentistry in Morristown for the last fifty-five years, and continued his practice up to within a week of his death. For twenty years Dr. Peck was a member of the local Board of Education, and during twelve years of that time was its President. He was one of the charter members of the New Jersey Dental Society. Dr. Peck was born in Glens Falls, N. Y. He is survived by a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOSEPH T. HEIMBACH, for nine years a resident of Flatbush, died on Saturday at his home, 212 East Fifth Street, after a long illness. He was born in Pennsylvania on July 9, 1865.

AMOS MARKHAM KELLOGG, author of more than a score of textbooks on pedagogy, died of general debility on Saturday at the home of his son-in-law, R. W. Barrington, 28 Davis Avenue, New Rochelle, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Kellogg was graduated from the Albany State Normal School in 1851, and was an instructor in normal schools in New York, New Jersey, and Michigan. He was editor of The School Journal until he retired ten years ago. Formerly he was editor of Teachers' Magazine, Teachers' Institute, Primary School, Our Times, and Educational Foundations.

Col. JOSEPH G. McNUTT, last surviving Captain of the old Second New York Volunteers, died at his home in Troy on Saturday night at the age of 81 years. He was brevetted Colonel for gallantry in engagement.

HELEN McGAW SMITH, widow of Fleming Smith of New London, Conn., died at her residence, 11 West Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday, in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of John A. McGaw, a well-known New York shipping merchant before the civil war.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, 80 years old, an old resident of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home early yesterday of hardening of the arteries. He had been ailing about two years. He was the son of Jacob Wood, a member of the pioneer firm of Wood & Hughes, silversmiths, in John Street, Manhattan.

1% PerMONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

SPECIAL PRICE THIS WEEK
AMERICAN BEAUTIES
4 to 5 feet long—the best, cut fresh each morning
$5.00 Per Dozen
Other Florists' Price $8.00
ORCHIDS the Best 60c. Ea.
Other Florists' Price $1.00
ROSES
Fleischman
HOUSE OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES
5th Ave., Cor. 42 St. 30 Church St. (Hudson Term'l Bldg.)

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FALKE.—Sept. 27, 311 6th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Falke, a daughter.

JACKSON.—Oct. 1, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jackson, a son.

JOSEPH.—Sept. 27, 315 West 97th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Max Joseph, a daughter.

LEVI.—Sept. 30, 137 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Levi, a son.

WOLLHEIM.—Oct. 3, 338 East 79th St., to Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Wollheim, a son.

Engaged.

COHEN—LEOPOLD.—Sophia Leopold to Murry A. Cohen.

COHN—YUDISKY.—Sally O. Yudisky to Jack Cohn.

DORMAN—ROSENBAND.—Laura Rosenband to Maurice Dorman.

FREDERICKS—WIENER.—Rose Wiener to Arthur Fredericks.

HARTMAN—SIMON.—Fannie Simon to Max Hartman.

ISAACS—FEIERSTEIN.—Claire M. Feierstein to A. H. Isaacs.

KAISER—SCHWARTZ.—Blanche B. Schwartz to Joseph S. Kaiser.

KATZ—JACOBS.—Fannie Jacobs to David Katz.

KOSHOFF—WOLF.—Estelle Wolf to Harry B. Koshoff.

LE BOSSE — FRANKENTHALER. — Jennie Frankenthaler to Francois Le Bosse.

LEFKOWITZ—GOLDSMITH.—Minnie Goldsmith to Nat L. Lefkowitz.

LEIPZIGER—VOGEL.—Rita D. Vogel to Julius Leipziger.

LEVITT—LEWIS.—Minnie Lewis to Charles Levitt.

LEVY—LOWENSTEIN.—Pearl Lowenstein to Emanuel M. Levy.

MUEHLENTHAL—BLUM.—Adeline Blum to Philip H. Muehlenthal.

POPPER—MAY.—Rose Popper to L. S. May.

SAMUEL—COHEN.—Helen Cohen to Lee R. Samuel.

SMITH—ASKENAZY.—Margaret Askenazy to David T. Smith.

SOKALOW—LEVY.—Elsie Levy to Samuel Sokalow.

STRAUSS—COURANT.—Sylvia Courant to Lester Strauss.

VOGEL—TRATTNER.—Irene Trattner to David I. Vogel.

WEINBERG—LUDEKER.—Jeannette Ludeker to J. C. Weinberg.

WITKIND—BLOCH.—Blanche T. Bloch to Charles Witkind.

WOLFF—PIZER.—Elizabeth Pizer to George H. Wolff.

Married.

BOSSON—CHAPIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Christ Church, Pottersville, Schroon Lake, by the Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, Helen, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Chapin of Rochester, to Campbell Bosson of Boston.

HOOPER—BARBER.—Saturday, Oct. 3, 1914, at St. Andrews Dune Church, Southampton, L. I., by Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D., Justine Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mrs. Barber and the late Gen. Thomas H. Barber, to Roger Fellowes Hooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hooper of Boston.

MacNEILL—SLACK.—On Friday, Oct. 2, at the Congregational Church, Bethel, Conn., by the Rev. Harold Wilson, Grace Fannie, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Slack, to Robert Lincoln MacNeill of Philadelphia.

FLEISCHER — MELNICK. — Sept. 27, Julie Melnick to Max I. Fleischer.

LEBRECHT—ALEXANDER.—Sept. 30, Augusta Alexander to Frank Lebrecht.

MEAGHER—JACOBS.—Sept. 28, Miriam Jacobs to John I. Meagher.

PHILIPS—ROTHSCHILD.—Sept. 27, Emelie Rothschild to Meyer Philips.

ROTHMAN—JORDAN.—Oct. 4, Laura Jordan to Dr. Herman Rothman.

STERN—LOWENSTEIN.—Oct. 4, Frances Lowenstein to Sidney F. Stern.

UNGER—REISER.—Oct. 1, Mildred Reiser to Nathaniel Unger.

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Married.

Brooklyn.

CHRISTIE — MONJO. — Sept. 30, Madeleine Monjo to James D. Christie.

KIETZMAN—HARTMAN.—Sept. 28, Madalaide Hartman to William A. Kietzman.

Long Island.

DOELL—JONES.—Sept. 27, Great Neck, Katherine E. Jones to Christian Doell, Jr.

Died.

APELLES.—Augustus L., suddenly, Oct. 2, 1914. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BANGS.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, 1914, Lemuel Bolton Bangs, M. D. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 2:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BARSTOW.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, at her late residence, Maria Klots Barstow, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1:30, at 27 West 11th St.

CROKER.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, 1914, Elizabeth F., wife of Richard Croker. Funeral private.

DIXON.—Entered into life eternal, Catherine A. Meech, widow of Hiram R. Dixon, at her residence, 604 West 147th St., Sunday, Oct. 4. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 4 P. M. Interment at Albany, N. Y. Albany and Geneva papers please copy.

FRANK.—Entered into rest, our beloved father Christian Frank, in his 65th year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,628 University Av., thence to University Av. Pres. Church, University Av., Hall of Fame Terrace, on Monday the 5th, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and Uhland Lodge, No. 735, F. & A. M., are invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn.

GILMAN.—Charles M. Gilman, at his home, Southport, Conn., on Oct. 4, 1914. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREIFF.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, in the fifty-sixth year of her age, Cecilia Greiff, nee Kohn, mother of Helen, Gisella G. Petrie, Victor, and Lotti. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENCKEN.—On Oct. 3, 1914, after a short illness, Harry, dear son of Hancke and Marie Hencken, in his 30th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 8 West 121st St., on Monday, Oct. 5, 1914, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

KELLOGG.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Robert W. Barrington, 28 Davis Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Amos M. Kellogg, in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral services at 11 o'clock Monday, Oct. 5.

KELLOGG.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Amos M. Kellogg, on Monday, Oct. 5, 1914, at 28 Davis Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.
WILLIAM FLETCHER STONE, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

McALLISTER.—Oct. 4, at 78 West 46th St., Elizabeth Martin, widow of John R. McAllister, aged 65. Funeral private. Interment Enfield, Conn.

MERRILL.—Fannie M., of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Mountainville, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 4. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEVINS.—At her late residence, 223 West 83d St., Helen Nevins, in her 52d year, daughter of the late Sylvester L. and Julia Garr Nevins. Interment in La Crosse, Wis.

NUGENT.—Elizabeth, nee Goddess, wife of the late Edward Nugent of Bridgeport, Conn., in her 75th year. Survived by three sons and three daughters, all of Bridgeport, except E. S. Nugent of East Orange, N. J.

PECK.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, 1914, Dr. Edwin Orton Peck, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Morristown, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M.

ROSENSCHEIN.—Hyman, died at 10:30 P. M., Oct. 3. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., from late residence, 227 West 141st St.

SCHERMERHORN.—At his residence, 1,219 Madison Av., Friday, Oct. 2, 1914, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, son of the late George Stevens Schermerhorn, in the 76th year of his age. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, Monday, Oct. 5, at 10 A. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York. Office of the Secretary, 1,328 Broadway, New York. The members of the society are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Mr. Charles A. Schermerhorn, President of the society during 1910 and 1911, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., New York City, on Monday, Oct. 5, 1914, at 10 A. M.
CHARLES ISHAM, President.
CLARENCE STORM, Secretary.

SCHERMERHORN. — Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R.—Comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Charles A. Schermerhorn, at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, Monday, Oct. 5th, at 10 A. M. No ritual.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Commander.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 1, Mortimer Smith of New York City. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Av. and 31st St., Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

SMITH.—At her late residence, 11 West 76th St., Sunday, Oct. 4, Helen McGaw, widow of Fleming Smith and daughter of the late John A. and Nancy Gosse McGaw. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEKTORSKY.—Moses D., beloved son of Mrs. Guffie Stektorsky and the late Hyman Stektorsky, on Oct. 3, 1914. Funeral was held on Sunday, Oct. 4, from his late residence, 40 East 83d St.

ADLERMAN.—Eva, 128 West 112th St., Oct. 2.

ASKEY.—Charles, 340 East 87th St., Oct. 2.

CAULFIELD.—Elizabeth, 338 West 55th St., Oct. 1, aged 55. Funeral service today.

DISKIN.—John J., 539 West 44th St., Oct. 3, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOOLEY.—John K., 170 West 78th St., Oct. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—William, 243 West 115th St., Oct. 3. Funeral Oct. 7.

HART.—John, 1,432 Webster Av., Bronx, Oct. 2.

HOLNER.—Elizabeth, 215 Avenue A, Oct. 2.

KENNEY.—Julia G., New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KOSCHERAK.—Samuel, Oct. 3, aged 73. Funeral 239 Lenox Av., tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KRUCKMAN.—Abram E., 25 East 99th St., Oct. 2.

LAUBY.—Catharine, 16 Suffolk St., Oct. 3, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MILKE.—John, 144 West 42d St., Oct. 3, aged 50.

MONTGOMERY.—Beatrice, 495 East 176th St., Oct. 2, aged 18. Funeral service today.

MONTGOMERY.—Mary, 144 East 43d St., Oct. 2, aged 80.

NOCKIN.—George, 239 8th Av., Oct. 3. Funeral private.

O'BRIEN.—John, 659 11th Av., Oct. 2.

QUIGG.—Henry P., 675 9th Av., Oct. 2.

REILLY.—Daniel A., 343 East 30th St., Oct. 3. Funeral today.

SCHMENIANN.—Eleanore, 111 Garfield St., Oct. 2, aged 4.

SCHMID.—Samuel, 763 Jennings St., Bronx, Oct. 2.

SCHMIDT.—Cora L., 864 1st Av., Oct. 2, aged 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TAIT.—George A., 235 West 143d St., Oct. 3. Funeral service today.

TRANT.—James J., 520 West 181st St., Oct. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

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Died.

VREDENBURGH.—Ellen, 4,221 Park Av., Oct. 2.

WARD.—Annie, 198 8th Av., Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AMERMAN.—Ann M., 404 Bedford Av., Oct. 3, aged 79. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BERWICK.—Isabella M., 217 Beverley Road, Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARTER.—Mary S., 107 Coffey St., Oct. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DONOHUE.—James F., 789 Dean St., Oct. 3, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DUNN.—Margaret A., 219 North Henry St., Oct. 2. Funeral today.

FYANS.—Annie, 337 17th St., Oct. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENRICH. — Christian, 1,828 Catalpa Av., Oct. 2, aged 69. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

JOOST.—Mary J., 466 Lafayette Av., Oct. 3, aged 45. Funeral service today.

McKIGNEY.—Ella R., 163 Monroe St., Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow.

McLOUGHLIN.—Thomas, 74 Amity St., Oct. 2.

MULLEN.—Charles H., 428A St. Mark's Av., Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

QUINLIN.—Sadie, 2,681 Pitkin Av., Oct. 3, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RICKER.—August, 1,420 Prospect Place, Oct. 2, aged 25.

SACKS.—Rose, 322 8th St., Oct. 2, aged 46.

SCHROEDER.—Elizabeth, 100 Starr St., Oct. 2, aged 78.

SCHUMACHER.—Margaretta, 362 Etna St., Oct. 2, aged 74.

THOMAS.—John C., 622 Marcy Av., Oct. 3. Funeral notice later.

VERNIE.—Charles, 134 Vandyke St., Oct. 2, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARD.—William, 8 Auburn Place, Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WHALEY.—Margaret, 85 Suydam St., Oct. 3, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AXFORD.—Margaret F., 152 Sherman Av., Newark, Oct. 3, aged 29.

CASCELLA.—Giovanni, 94 Jackson St., Newark, Oct. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CLAYTON.—Enoch H., 169 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, Oct. 2, aged 57.

FITZPATRICK.—Cornelius, 144 13th Av., Newark, Oct. 3.

GALE.—Frank B., 273 Ridge St., Newark, Oct. 2. Funeral private.

HASCHERT.—Caroline, 193 22d St., Newark, Oct. 3, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

JOHNSON.—Stephen, 704 Willow Av., Hoboken, Oct. 2, aged 62. Funeral today.

KIP.—Arthur L., 237 Bowers St., Jersey City, Oct. 2, aged 8.

MAYER.—Ethel, 110 Cottage St., Jersey City, Oct. 2.

REIMERS.—Eliza, 402 West St., West Hoboken, Oct. 2, aged 79.

RIEKENS.—John, 972 Summit Av., Jersey City, Oct. 3, aged 50.

SNYDER.—Dora, 136 Orange St., Newark, Oct. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

FIRTH.—James E., Roslyn, Oct. 3, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

HERTRICH.—John E., Arverne, Oct. 3, aged 62. Funeral service today.

HILL.—Albert F., Woodhaven, Oct. 3, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McBRIDE.—Rose, Evergreen, Oct. 2, aged 76. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Westchester County.

HILL.—Rolan, Yonkers, Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MORTON.—Eliza A., Peekskill, Oct. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

NAVIN.—Margaret, Peekskill, Oct. 2, aged 80. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Ellen D., Yonkers, Oct. 2. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

BURKART.—In memory of our dearly beloved and devoted husband and father, Otto Burkart, who died Oct. 5, 1911. Gone but not forgotten.
KATIE BURKART, Wife.
MINNIE T. BURKART, Daughter.

CASH.—Mary A., mass, Epiphany Church, today, 8 A. M.

COONAN.—Julia A., mass, St. Saviour's Church, Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.

CORCORAN.—Catherine, mass, Epiphany Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

GAVIN.—Bernard, mass, St. Michael's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

MEERE.—John, mass, Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 10 A. M.

MONAGHAN.—Ellen, mass, St. Columba's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

NORTHRUP.—Florence S., in memory of; died Oct. 5, 1908.

O'BRIEN.—Margaret, mass, St. Raphael's Church, today, 9 A. M.

WEBB.—Margaret, mass, St. Aedan's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

WILSON.—Major David, in memory of; died Oct. 7, 1911.

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The Investment Situation

A page of our general circular for the month of October is devoted to a simple discussion of the perplexities of the present financial situation. History shows that those who take advantage of extraordinary investment opportunities are the most successful investors.

This October Circular AG—34, which includes list of carefully selected bonds, sent upon request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Without any decisive alteration in the relative position of the combatants in Europe the last week has seen a pronounced change for the better in our financial situation. It is apparent that many of the fears which were such a large factor in holding back the recovery in the first few weeks of the war have been allayed, and from now on there is reason to look for a steady, if slow, recovery from the unfortunate predicament in which Wall Street found itself on the outbreak of the European conflict.

The problem which has loomed very large in any discussion of our own difficulties had to do with the meeting of American obligations abroad, where holders of our securities and of other evidences of debt were at first insistent upon being allowed to exchange them for gold. For that reason the price and supply of foreign exchange has been regarded as a barometer of our own financial status, and the substantial drop in rates seen last week was accordingly taken to be a very good indication of improvement. This reduction, amounting to 5 cents in the pound, was directly due to the inauguration of the gold pool made up by banks in all parts of the United States. The amount of gold which the banks forming this pool agreed to supply is $100,000,000 which, it is realized, would not go far toward paying all of our requirements in the next few weeks, but the moral effect upon Europe of the knowledge that the United States is prepared to send gold abroad is counted upon to lessen the pressure for payment. Indeed, an optimistic view of the workings of the pool has held that no more than $25,000,000 of the gold will actually have to be sent out of the country. This view is probably too favorable, but from the reception accorded the plans for the gold pool on the other side it is reasonable to expect that by the time the foreign exchange provided for in this way has been exhausted the balance of trade will have reached a point where further demands can be provided for by credits created in the usual way.

Contributions to a gold pool to protect this country's credit are not new, having been collected twice before in the past twenty years. But the present operation is the first that has enlisted the support of the entire country. Credit for the success of this pool must be given in part at least to the new Federal Reserve Board which furnished a national organization through which appeals could be made to the various banking centres. The success of the plan is a favorable augury of the value to the country of the new banking system now being gotten under way.

Our foreign trade balance is being accumulated mainly through exports of wheat and flour, which have achieved record proportions. With the help of a steadily growing movement to Europe of manufactures there is reason to believe that before long the large total against us will have been overcome. Of course, the main factor in creating foreign exchange credit in the United States at this season of the year is usually the demand of foreign spinners for our cotton. The greatly lessened call for the staple this year has kept the exports to date down to about 12½ per cent. of the amount sent out a year ago. Even with many of the cotton manufacturing plants kept idle by their location in the war zone and with German spinners cut off from our supply, it is still probable that the export movement of cotton will assume somewhat larger proportions as stocks of cotton goods abroad disappear. The Agricultural Department's report as of Sept. 25 gives promise of a very large yield of cotton this year, which may reach 15,300,000 bales. Such a crop would prove second in size only to that in 1911, and in ordinary times it would mean great prosperity for the South. A determined effort is being made by planters and their representatives in Congress to obtain Government aid which will help the owners of the cotton to carry their unsalable surplus over into next season.

The position of the Stock Exchange remains to all outward appearance exactly the same as at the end of the previous week. The indication then was that the restrictions under which trading has been allowed in bonds and in unlisted stocks would be applied to dealings in listed stocks. This would mean that where sales of securities at the last prices made on the day before the Exchange closed have been prevented because of new conditions which tend to lower values, the committee of Governors would approve moderate recessions except in such cases as the establishment of lower prices would disturb the call-loan position. Expected action in this regard has not been taken, and dealings in listed stocks have been limited to the very small transactions made possible by the use of the facilities of the Clearing House for getting buyers and sellers together at prices at or above the final quotations. Bond houses, on the other hand, have resumed business by effecting sales at prices approved by a committee, and some of the large houses are now doing a substantial amount of business with investors. The high interest rates established by new short-term issues put out since the beginning of the war are taken to mean that many of the older long-term issues must undergo a readjustment to bring their yield nearer to that offered by new bonds. As it is manifestly not feasible to float new long-term bonds while existing conditions remain, it may be possible for the investment houses to clear their shelves of securities which they have been carrying. To do this it will be necessary to mark down prices to meet the investor's estimate of the changed value of money.

In two weeks the Interstate Commerce Commission will reopen the Eastern rate case decided at the end of July. The carriers are undoubtedly much worse off now than they were when the arguments in that case were presented. Not only have their earnings in most cases suffered severely by the war's effect on American business, but the destruction of capital and Europe's willingness to pay high rates for funds has made the problem of meeting maturing securities very serious. Railroads in the United States, besides providing for the normal needs of additional capital, will have to arrange for the payment or extension of fully half a billion of bonds and notes coming due before the end of 1915. It is certain that present conditions do not justify even the strongest roads in believing that they can float new bonds at what was considered until a few weeks ago an attractive interest rate. The railroad officials will try to convince the Interstate Commerce Commission that an increase in rates, by guaranteeing the ability of the roads to meet their interest obligations and pay dividends in the past, would make new securities salable on lower interest rates. Otherwise new construction and equipment purchases will have to wait.

Earning statements for August which have been coming to hand in the past few days are misleading unless one gives them a little study. At first glance the fact that such systems as the Pennsylvania and New York Central have been able to assume large losses in their gross earnings without showing any decreases in their net might seem to answer the argument that higher rates are needed if transportation services are not to deteriorate. But on analysis it is seen that the money taken out of operating costs is not a real saving, but to a large extent in the nature of an expenditure put off until later. Transportation costs have been lowered materially by main strength, that is to say, by the discontinuance of a great many passenger trains with consequent inconvenience to travelers. In the maintenance of way and equipment most of the companies have spent just as little as possible with proper regard for the movement of trains in safety. It is an easy matter for any well-maintained road to discharge a large number of laborers, ordinarily engaged in putting down new ties, rails, and ballast, and to run bad-order cars out of sidings instead of into repair shops. Such measures, however, can only be temporary, and results, as has been shown in the past, in abnormal increases in maintenance and expenditures a few months later. Averaged over a series of years, a properly maintained railroad must spend an amount which no ingenuity can avoid. Should October's business show good increases it is quite likely that this month's operating accounts will be burdened with outlays that are due to reductions in August.

RAILROAD EARNINGS DROP.

Decrease of From 10 to 17 1-2 Per Cent. Said to be Due to War.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Passenger earnings of St. Louis and Western railroads for September, as indicated by preliminary sheets, were far below those of the corresponding month last year. With the various roads the decrease represents from 10 to as much as 17½ per cent.

These losses are attributed by passenger traffic officials, to unsettled conditions due to the European war, and to the general business apathy. Both classes of traffic have been affected.

Even in the sections where the year was prosperous, from an agricultural standpoint, there is a disposition to economize. The usual inter-town and city visiting traffic has been notably curtailed, which fact, is telling in passenger revenues.

Since the declaration of war, passenger men say, there has been a marked stay at home disposition. Chief losses are in the cotton area.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 28	$1.07¼	$1.05¾	$1.09⅝	$1.08⅜
Sept. 29	1.08½	1.06⅝	1.11⅛	1.08⅞
Sept. 30	1.05⅝	1.04	1.08½	1.07¼
Oct. 1	..	..	1.09¼	1.06⅞
Oct. 2	..	..	1.06⅞	1.05¼
Oct. 3	..	..	1.08¼	1.06¼
Week's range	1.08½	1.04	1.11⅛	1.05¼

	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 28	$1.16⅛	$1.15⅜
Sept. 29	1.18¼	1.15⅝
Sept. 30	1.15¾	1.14½
Oct. 1	1.16	1.13
Oct. 2	1.13½	1.11¼
Oct. 3	1.15	1.12⅜
Week's range	1.18¼	1.11¼

CORN.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 28	76¼	75⅝	70⅞	69¼	72⅞	72⅛
Sept. 29	75½	73½	69⅜	67⅞	72½	70⅞
Sept. 30	73¼	71	67⅞	67	70⅜	69⅞
Oct. 1	..	..	68⅜	66⅜	71¼	69½
Oct. 2	..	..	66⅞	66¼	69⅝	68⅞
Oct. 3	..	..	68½	67	70⅜	69⅛
Week's range	76¼	71	68⅜	66⅛	72⅞	68⅞

OATS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 28	47¼	46⅞	49⅝	49	52⅞	52
Sept. 29	47¼	45⅝	49⅜	47½	52⅞	50⅝
Sept. 30	45¼	44½	48⅛	46⅞	51¼	50¼
Oct. 1	..	..	48⅜	47	51⅜	50
Oct. 2	..	..	47⅞	46½	50½	49½
Oct. 3	..	..	48½	47½	51⅝	50¼
Week's range	47¼	44½	49⅝	46½	52⅞	49½

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 28	9.65	9.55	10.15	10.05
Sept. 29	9.65	9.52	10.15	9.97
Sept. 30	9.62	9.52	10.10	9.97
Oct. 1	9.65	9.52	10.10	9.92
Oct. 2	9.60	9.42	9.97	9.77
Oct. 3	9.57	9.45	9.90	9.77
Week's range	9.65	9.42	10.15	9.77

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 28	11.10	10.85	10.57	10.50
Sept. 29	11.25	11.15	10.55	10.40
Sept. 30	11.25	11.05	10.47	10.37
Oct. 1	10.85	10.75	10.47	10.20
Oct. 2	10.70	10.60	10.25	9.95
Oct. 3	....	....	10.17	10.00
Week's range	11.25	10.60	10.57	9.95

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 28	19.97	19.95
Sept. 29	19.97	19.67
Sept. 30	19.82	19.62
Oct. 1	19.75	19.15
Oct. 2	19.30	19.00
Oct. 3	19.50	19.00
Week's range	19.97	19.00

BUSINESS NOTES.

The next luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, Oct. 14. All members of the association are invited to attend. Several good speakers will discuss foreign trade extension, particularly with South America.

In connection with the convention of the United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America, which will meet here tomorrow, a meeting of the Printing Trades Secretary-Managers' Association will be held today at the Waldorf-Astoria at 2 o'clock. The convention will be held in the Colonial Room at the same hotel.

On Thursday evening a dinner will be given at the Hotel McAlpin to the out-of-town delegates to the convention of the International Association of Electrotypers, which will meet here tomorrow and Wednesday. The dinner will be given by the local members of the association.

NEW LAND BANK SOON TO ORGANIZE

Plans Completed for New System of Co-operative Finance Which Will Benefit Farmers.

FAVORED BY GOV. GLYNN

Will Pay Compound Interest on Part of Principal of Mortgages Floated Through It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Plans have been about completed for the organization of the Land Bank of the State of New York. Thirty-six of the savings and loan associations already organized, having total resources of over $17,000,000, have agreed to execute the organization certificate at once, while forty-eight associations, having total resources of over $25,000,000, have notified the Banking Department of their intention to become members at a comparatively early date.

With the operation of the Land Bank the farmers of New York State will at once be able to change their present mortgages into Land Bank loans. The State Banking Department, through Supt. Eugene Lamb Richards, in co-operation with the Agricultural Department and representatives of various agricultural interests and of savings and loan associations, has been working with Gov. Glynn in bringing the advantages of the system to the attention of the people of the State.

The difference between the ordinary mortgage and the Land Bank loan is in the method of paying off the principal. In the ordinary mortgage the borrower pays 6 per cent. interest each year, and his principal at the end of his loan. Under the Land Bank system the borrower pays part of his principal each year, in addition to his interest. By paying this small additional sum the borrower gets compound interest each year on part of his principal, instead of permitting the entire principal to draw interest for the creditor.

The sub-committee of the provisional Organization Committee of the Land Bank has been at work upon the by-laws for some time. The Chairman of the sub-committee is George I. Skinner, First Deputy Superintendent of Banks.

In order that the advantages of the Land Bank may be more generally recognized by the residents of different localities, Walter L. Durack, ex-President of the State and Metropolitan Leagues of Savings and Loan Associations, is making a tour of the State, delivering addresses on this subject.

The following data show for each agricultural county of the State the total mortgage debt and the saving which it is estimated the farmers of each county might effect were they to float their mortgages through the Land Bank instead of individually at 6 per cent:

	Mortgage debt.	Saving on land bank system.
Albany	$1,088,220	$259,200
Allegany	1,666,983	398,400
Broome	1,371,956	328,800
Cattaraugus	2,501,405	600,000
Cayuga	2,044,643	489,000
Chautauqua	3,634,640	864,000
Chemung	611,043	146,400
Chenango	1,770,523	424,800
Clinton	1,151,121	276,000
Columbia	1,551,121	372,000
Cortland	1,042,063	249,600
Delaware	3,658,623	856,000
Dutchess	1,924,590	460,800
Erie	3,076,116	720,600
Essex	441,247	105,600
Franklin	1,405,180	336,000
Fulton	519,778	122,400
Genesee	2,202,763	528,000
Greene	1,133,487	271,200
Hamilton	72,154	17,480
Herkimer	1,195,148	285,600
Jefferson	2,411,504	578,400
Kings	73,800	17,520
Lewis	1,216,691	290,400
Livingston	1,605,664	336,000
Madison	1,400,435	336,000
Monroe	5,210,430	1,248,000
Montgomery	878,719	208,800
Nassau	451,543	108,000
Niagara	2,486,143	595,200
Oneida	2,785,861	667,000
Onondaga	2,911,328	698,400
Ontario	2,650,790	636,000
Orange	2,931,750	703,200
Orleans	1,841,017	441,600
Oswego	1,851,909	441,600
Otsego	2,241,209	537,600
Putnam	402,015	96,000
Queens	635,375	151,200
Rensselaer	1,264,682	302,400
Richmond	147,031	35,280
Rockland	728,028	172,800
St Lawrence	3,012,771	722,400
Saratoga	1,064,219	254,400
Schoharie	916,703	218,400
Schenectady	517,439	122,400
Schuyler	573,658	136,800
Seneca	966,080	232,400
Steuben	2,862,956	686,000
Suffolk	1,207,800	288,000
Sullivan	1,883,072	451,200
Tioga	700,660	168,000
Tompkins	916,473	218,400
Ulster	2,144,697	513,600
Warren	248,113	57,600
Washington	1,441,144	345,600
Wayne	3,555,041	852,400
Westchester	1,815,960	434,400
Wyoming	1,998,374	477,600
Yates	1,281,192	307,200

The figures on the saving to be effected are based on ten-year mortgages.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ATHENS—Michael Bros.; S. Michael, cloaks; 258 Church.
ATHENS, Ohio—Zenner & Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—E. Fleischer & Son; S. L. Well, hair goods; Strand.
BINGHAMTON—J. S. Carey Co.; R. S. Carey, clothing; 396 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—The Parisian Co.; Miss N. Lightfoot, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; W. R. Scarlett, ribbons, leather goods; 105 Grand.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, dresses, costumes; H. H. Ellis, hosiery, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. A. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, hosiery, underwear, sweater coats; Woodstock.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Veatch, quilts; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bros.; J. P. Hovland, F. Rieger, Fall coats, suits; 7 West 22d.
CHICAGO—Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Phillipsborn, kimonos, wash waists, (Spring;) 132 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—H. Louis & Co.; J. C. Houschild, linens, laces, hdkfs.; Grand.
CORINTH—Abe Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mr. Hoffheimer, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.
GLOVERSVILLE—M. Katz & Co.; Miss L. Herrick, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Grand.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss B. Doyle, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. M. Graumon, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss M. Sadler, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; C. W. Warnock, general mdse.; 214 Church.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. Mintun, ladies' cotton, silk waists, dresses, suits; 7 W. 22d.
KNOXVILLE—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. R. T. Levy, cloaks, waists, ladies', infants' wear; Miss J. V. Hicks, millinery; 72 Leonard.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg Co.; L. M. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN—A. Lapidus, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; L. E. Masson, dress, wash goods; 19 E. 26th; Flanders.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; H. Herbert, millinery; 114 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss E. Arthur, millinery; Miss M. Weyman, millinery; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—I. Harris & Sons; H. Harris, trimmings; Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA—Brawerman Mfg. Co.; S. H. Brawerman, waists, dresses; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 55 White.
ROCHESTER—N. Y. Suit, Cloak and Fur Co.; Mr. Rosenberg, dresses, coats; 1,261 B'way.
SCHENECTADY—J. V. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss G. E. Gumbinner, costumes, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; A. Rosenberg, skirts; 1,204 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, dresses; 1,182 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Lippman Millinery Co.; J. Lippman, millinery; Latham.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, millinery, flowers; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; M. M. Shuffelbarger, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
SYRACUSE.—L. A. Witherill; Miss N. E. Bemis, children's wear; 18 W. 27th.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, silks, dress goods; Wallick.
WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
WHEELING—S. M. Rice & Co.; A. M. Rice, millinery; Martinique.
WHEELING—A. Marcus, furnishing goods; Albert.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

Monday.

J. H. Mayers, at 42 Second Street.—Men's furnishings, shoes, &c.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street.—Novelty dress goods, suitings, coatings, &c.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene Street.—Women's suits, skirts, and general merchandise.

J. Fenkel, 23 Walker Street.—Men's clothing, overcoats, &c., all salvage stock Goldberg, Levi & Co.

J. H. Mayers, at 345 West Broadway.—Stock and fixtures of cigar factory.

The Old Galleries, 43 Liberty Street.—Executor's sale, estate of late E. C. Dunlap; also various consignments of household effects. Sale continues Wednesday and Thursday.

Merwin Sales Rooms, 16 East Fortieth Street.—Miscellaneous books.

Wednesday.

Leopold Gans & Co., 46 Wooster Street.—Kimonos and cotton piece goods.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene Street.—High-class household furniture, &c.

J. H. Mayers, at 220 West Forty-second Street.—Office furniture and fixtures of Monaton Realty Investing Corporation.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway.—Twenty thousand men's and young men's Fall and Winter overcoats; also 10,000 children's overcoats and reefers.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey Street.—Furniture, &c.; also Thursday.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald, 15 Mercer Street.—Assignee's sale of woolens, silks, linings, &c.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Avenue.—Continuation sale household appointments, decorations and works of art; also Friday and Saturday.

D. Hartmann, at 579 West Thirty-seventh Street.—Silks, velvets, plushes, robes, ribbons, &c., formerly stock of Maison Galliot-Guinot, Inc.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household effects.

Leopold Gans.—Furniture and brass beds.

Friday.

D. Greenwald, at 48 West Twenty-first Street.—Assignee's sale of cloaks, suits, skirts, woolens, silks, and velvets; also machinery and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, 539 Broadway.—Machine tools, cutters, and automobile supplies.

J. H. Mayers, at 148 Greene Street.—2,500 dozen beaver and velour hat bodies, plateaus, circles, napped and clipped beavers, all stock of Kearny Hat Works. Automobile to be sold at 87 West End Avenue.

Charles Jacobs.—Men's furnishings, clothing, &c.; also women's suits, skirts, and general merchandise.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household effects.

A. W. Clarke, 5 West Forty-fourth Street.—Furniture and works of art from residence of A. L. Bernheimer; also accumulated consignments from Summer months. Sale continues Saturday.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, at 509 West Thirty-seventh Street.—Ice wagon.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Ladies' and children's coats for sale; samples. Call afternoon, 45 East 17th St., Room 602.

Jobber looking at coats and suits. 22 W. 26th, 6th floor.

Jobber is looking at ladies' coats and suits; $10 to $15. Mendel, 9 West 35th St.

Salesman, experienced, for French plumes; city trade; good opportunity; commission basis. L. Herzstein, 51 East 10th St.

5-10-25c Goods
WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE RETAIL MERCHANT
350 Selected Lines
THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE
10-16 WEST 20TH STREET
NEW YORK

RAINCOATS.
B. Boonims, 265 Green, Manufacturer of Raincoats, Gaberdines, and Children's Rain Capes.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
622 Broadway.
624 "
626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

VELOUR HATS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d, Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

VELVETS.
Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades.
M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3658.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1353.
BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 33d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog.
Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LADIES' VELVET SUITS, CHEAP.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 313 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
Furniture mfrs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS.
Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
Typewriting, translations, mimeographing, all foreign languages; mailing; reasonable. Herrigan, 306 B'way.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

LONDON MAKES HEADWAY.

Plan Devised to Aid Exporters Crippled by the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Definite progress has been made here. On Thursday the royal proclamation definitely fixed the end of the moratorium as Nov. 4. On Friday appeared the notice from the Bank of England making clear the method by which advantage could be taken of the Government offer for the Bank to advance funds to acceptors on unpaid bills of exchange. On Friday afternoon Stock Exchange affairs also progressed. The committee fixed the next settlement for Nov. 18, when the moratorium will have been ended. Simultaneously a new rule was issued in regard to defaults, to be in force, if the committee wishes, till six months after the end of the war. The rule provides for provisional defaults.

The banks and the Stock Exchange are now in agreement about financing loans outstanding at the end of the July settlement, and the scheme is understood to involve loans being continued on the basis of the end of July prices of securities.

There is one more problem to be faced, that of exporters who are crippled for fresh business by their inability to collect old debts from abroad. The favorite scheme for this situation is a pool of these persons to lodge the evidence of debts owed to them as security for advances which the State might enable lenders to make. Both this and the Stock Exchange scheme are expected to include provision for continuing the arrangements till a short period after a peace is signed.

Cash trading barely increases in volume. There is a good demand for British railroad bonds and American shares. After the close of business yesterday the committee announced that no member is to deal in securities dealt in on the American market here at a less price than the English equivalent of the New York closing prices of Thursday, July 30, no time bargains or options allowed.

ROAD REPORTS BEST YEAR.

Texas & Pacific's Net Earnings Show Increase of $1,086,555.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company reports a gross income of $18,652,685 in the year ended on June 30, an increase of $573,001 over the record of 1913. Operating expenses amounted to $14,238,007, and there was a deficit of $62,585 in outside revenue, leaving a net income of $4,352,143. This was $1,086,555 more that the previous year brought in.

The pamphlet report states that the year is the best of the company's history in point of revenue. The cost of transportation was reduced largely, and receipts from passenger traffic showed a gain over the preceding fiscal period.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at our Salesroom, 48-50 Wooster St., New York City. We will Sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern, Entire Salvage Stock of
NATIONAL WRAPPER CO., N. Y. CITY,
(Mfr. Ladies' Bath Robes & Kimonos,)
Consisting of
Bath Robes, Kimonos, Wrappers, House Dresses, Waists, Cotton Piece Goods.
Also Part Stock of Kaufman & Breakstone, Mfrs., N. Y. City, consisting of
EMBROIDERY LINENS, EMBROIDERY FLOSS, AND ROPE.
Also Stock of
Samuel H. Waldman, (Gents' Furnisher, Retailer,) N. Y. City.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1914,
We Will Sell Salvage Stock of
David Siegel Corp., N. Y. City.
FURNITURE.
Brass and Enamel Beds.
Terms of Sale: CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Tel. Spring 18.

SPECIAL
Peremptory Auction Sale
Tuesday, October 6th, 1914,
At 10 o'clock. By order and for account of
FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN CO.
To Clean Up Stock.
2,000 Pieces High Grade
DRESS GOODS & COATINGS
in all new fabrics and colors, especially Blacks, Blues, Browns and Greens. Discontinued Styles and Sample Lots.
ALL REGULAR AND ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms—Net cash, thirty days approved credit satisfactory to Auctioneers.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

$16,500 VALUATION
OF A CLEAN, STAPLE STOCK OF
Peddlers' Supplies
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS,
Curtains, Tapestries, Linens, Silk Tidies.
HABERDASHERY
CHILDREN'S & INFANTS' WEAR.
J. WEISZ & SON, Auct'rs, by L. KAPLAN,
Will Sell Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 10:30 A.M.,
On Premises, 44 Avenue B, near 4th St., the entire stock of HARRY SIULOWITZ, assigned for benefit of the creditors, consisting of very large stock, complete lines full and original packages and boxes. OFFICE, 7 LISPENARD ST. TEL. 2847 FRANKLIN.

Clothing Dealers, Attention!
$30,000 HIGH-GRADE STOCK
LATEST MODELS
MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS,
Boys' Suits and Men's Trousers.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1914,
10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
comprising hand-tailored Men's Suits and Overcoats, very latest fashions, including Stein Bloch and "L" System manufacture, will be sold in large trade lots.

25,000 Men's, Young Men's, Boy's and Children's
OVERCOATS AND REEFERS
Karp Brothers, Auctioneers,
sell, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M. at salesroom,
477 Broadway,
between Grand & Broome Sts., N. Y. C.
H. Karp, Auctioneer. Telephone 4197 Spring.

$20,000 WORTH OF HIGH-GRADE
Overcoats
Being the Entire Balance Salvage Stock of
GOLDBERG, LEVI & CO.,
Ranging in Price from $8 to $20 Per Garment Wholesale.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Tomorrow, TUESDAY, OCT. 6th, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Walker St., N. Y. C.,
the above large high-grade stock, which is in excellent condition. T. N.—Dealers, don't miss this opportunity. Tel. 2438 Franklin.

Valuation $15,000. Up-to-the-Minute Stock of
Cloaks & Suits
H. Perelmuter, Auctioneer. By Henry I. Perelmuter
Sells Today, Monday, Oct. 5th, 1914,
At 11 A. M., on Premises,
208 Canal Street, 2 Blocks from Subway.
AUCTIONEER'S TELEPHONE 2632 FRANKLIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIVER'S AUCTION SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, on the 7th day of October, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning of that day, on the 4th floor of the Candler Building, No. 220 West 42d St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, the safes, desk, adding machine, typewriters, addressograph, office fixtures, furniture, and chattels belonging to the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation.
New York, September 23, 1914.
MAX MORGENTHAU, JR., Receiver.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London
Investment Securities

NOTICE
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY
NOTEHOLDERS' DEPOSIT AGREEMENT
Dated June 25, 1914

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED UNDER THE AGREEMENT ABOVE NAMED:

The undersigned, constituting the Noteholders' Committee under the Deposit Agreement above named, hereby give notice pursuant to Article thereof numbered "Fourth" that they have formulated a Plan and Agreement dated September 25, 1914, for the reorganization of The H. B. Claflin Company and the twenty-three allied companies named in such Plan; and that printed copies of such Plan and Agreement have been filed with Bankers Trust Company, New York City, Depositary, and with Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., agents of the Depositary. Holders of certificates of deposit issued under such Deposit Agreement, who shall not withdraw the deposited notes representetd by such certificates before October 30, 1914, shall be deemed, as provided in said Deposit Agreement, to have assented to such plan and Agreement of reorganization, and shall become bound thereby.

There have been deposited with the Committee notes in excess of $22,000,000. **ALL FURTHER DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 26, 1914, AFTER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED EXCEPT IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE.**

Dated, New York City, September 26, 1914.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER, Chairman;
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES W. FOLDS,
ERNEST A. HAMILL,
SEWARD PROSSER,
PHILIP STOCKTON,
FESTUS J. WADE,
Noteholders' Committee.

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.
NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
Agents of Depositary.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel,
14 Wall Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 29th, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Lake Superior Corporation will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 16th day of September, 1914, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until the 8th day of October, 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, September 1st, 1914.

J. FRATER TAYLOR, President.
THOMAS GIBSON, Secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company,
Office of the Secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, and for the purpose of considering all action heretofore taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Oct., 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Friday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of September, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-first (21st) day of October, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 14, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 26th, 1914, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 15th, 1914.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 8, 1914.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
ANNUAL MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 21st, 1914, the Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 5th, 1914, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 22nd, 1914.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, September 10, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 5th, 1914.

September 25th, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the EISEMANN MAGNETO COMPANY that the annual meeting will be held at the Company's offices, 32d-33rd Street, Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday, October 14th, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At such meeting directors will be elected, and other business, which any stockholder may desire to present, will be considered.

By order of the Board,
E. GASSMANN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 9, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., September 30, 1914.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Malt Corporation
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Dividend No. 13 of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock is payable November 4, 1914, to Stockholders of record of October 16, 1914. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. October 16, 1914.

Sept. 30, 1914. HENRY EGGERKING, Treas.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Sept. 30th, 1914.
Fifty-ninth (59th) Consecutive Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held today, a Dividend of 4% was declared payable October 15th to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 7th.

JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

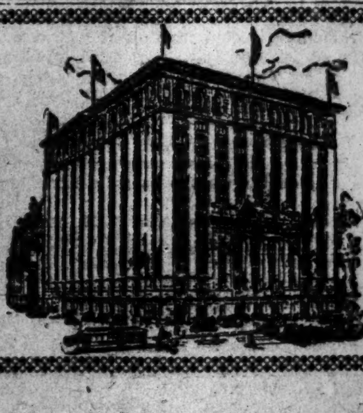
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2, 1914.—Proposals will be received here till Nov. 2, 1914, at 11 A. M., for purchase of Str. Cora; wooden hull, single screw; length 139 ft. 8 in.; beam 23 ft. 8 in.; depth 8 ft. 6 in.; formerly a yacht. Vessel may be seen at this harbor. Full particulars on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Baltimore, Md., until 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 22, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and installing a steel derrick mast and boom on the tender Ivy. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Baltimore, Md.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership conducted under the name of SALOSCHIN & TAUBERT, composed of RICHARD SALOSCHIN and CHARLES F. TAUBERT, at No. 1,204 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, has this day been dissolved.

Dated New York City, October 3d, 1914.
RICHARD SALOSCHIN.
CHARLES F. TAUBERT.



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.
Dealers permitted to bring their customers.
Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

SAYS CORONER TRIED TO SERVE TWO SIDES

Wallstein Accuses Dr. Hellenstein of Approaching Casualty Companies.

WANTED ACCIDENT CASES

Applied for Work Under Compensation Law to Interborough and Others.

In a report made public yesterday by Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is investigating the Coroners' office at the direction of Mayor Mitchel, the statement was made that Coroner Herman Hellenstein had solicited medical business from insurance companies and from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The report was a résumé of testimony given recently by Coroner Hellenstein and others before Mr. Wallstein. Coroner Hellenstein in his testimony and to a TIMES reporter last night readily admitted that he had solicited business from the companies named, saying that he saw nothing in it inconsistent with his position as a public officer.

Under the workman's compensation law industrial companies insuring their employes and casualty companies carrying accident insurance must engage physicians to examine, treat, and report on injuries to employes. It was for such work that Coroner Hellenstein offered his services to the Interborough, the Aetna Insurance Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and the Travelers' Insurance Company.

He said last night that he had treated eight accident cases, seven of which were for the Aetna Insurance Company. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, he said, had given him no work.

Coroner Hellenstein denied that he had been employed regularly by any company. He was summoned separately for each case, he said, his name merely being on a list of available physicians kept by each of the companies for which he had done work.

In this way he attempted to explain what appeared to Commissioner Wallstein to be a conflict of his testimony on separate occasions. In his report Mr. Wallstein said that Dr. Hellenstein had first testified that he had treated only "chance" cases for which no other physician had been available, and later had admitted that he had sought regular work from some of the companies.

Coroner Hellenstein blamed another inconsistency in his testimony on his faulty memory. He testified before Mr. Wallstein, according to the report, that he had applied for work to Dr. Harry M. Archer of the Aetna Company, without previous acquaintance with Dr. Archer and with no letter of introduction. Later Dr. Archer as a witness said that Dr. Hellenstein had a letter from Dr. C. V. Everitt, medical director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and Dr. Everitt subsequently testified that he had given Dr. Hellenstein such a letter. The letter itself was entered as evidence. Here it is:

> Dr. Archer, Aetna Life Insurance Company:
> This will introduce to you my friend Dr. Herman Hellenstein, whom you probably know by reputation. He is one of the Coroners of New York, and an able physician. I recall your 'phoning me the other day asking if I knew of a competent physician on the upper east side. If you have not filled that vacancy, Dr. Hellenstein will be able to handle your work. Yours very truly,
> C. V. EVERITT.

Coroner Hellenstein said last night that he had first applied to Dr. Everitt for work, and that Dr. Everitt had told him that his list of physicians was complete, but that the Aetna Company needed some one. When he said he did not know any one with the Aetna Company, Dr. Hellenstein said, Dr. Everitt gave him the letter of introduction. He had forgotten about this letter, he said, when he testifeid.

Commissioner Wallstein said, when he gave out his report, that his investigation of the Coroners' office would require several weeks to finish. He said that much testimony would be taken.

PHILIPPINES EXPORT LESS.

Result of Drought and Typhoons—Trade with U. S. Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Customs returns of the Philippine Islands for the year ending with June, 1914, show a satisfactory condition in the import trade, but a reduced value in exports, as compared with the year ending with June, 1913. Imports amounted to $56,011,570. Exports were valued at $51,238,048, about $2,500,000 less than in 1913.

There was a marked increase in imports of iron and steel, among which sugar machinery took a prominent place, while larger imports of structural iron and steel, rails, corrugated roofing, and cement also testified to growing activity in the development of the islands. The eight million dollar trade in cotton cloths was increasingly with the United States, American textiles representing about 75 per cent.

The reduced export total reflected the continuing effect of the drought and typhoons of 1912 on the production of copra and manila hemp and a reduced American demand for the Philippine cigar. The quantity of hemp exported was the smallest since 1908, but the monopoly of the Philippines in the production of this fiber has in the last two years furnished advancing prices; the reduced exports of 1913 and 1914 yielded the largest values since the beginning of the American occupation. Exports of sugar amounted to 209,606 long tons, slightly exceeding the previous high record of 1913.

Trade with the United States continued to increase, constituting more than half of all imports and 43 per cent of all exports.

Gold Pool

The leading article in this week's issue of THE ANNALIST, out today, describes the methods followed and results obtained by the committee of bankers who are forming the $100,000,000 gold pool to provide for exchange with London.

Other articles are: A presentation of England's view of our rate case; a discussion of the effect of the war on America's steel industry and American steel manufacturers' chances for capturing foreign trade; an analysis of the war's effect on employment, and some very valuable foreign correspondence.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:00|Sun sets..5:39|Moon rises..5:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:06	8:30	1:58	2:24
Governors Island	8:30	8:46	2:30	3:02
Hell Gate	10:20	10:36	4:10	4:42

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 4.

SS Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 26.
SS Lackawanna, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.
SS Taormina, Naples, Sept. 23.
SS Infanta Isabella, Las Palmas, Sept. 27.
SS Matanzas, Progreso, Sept. 28.
SS Iowan, Philadelphia, Sept. 29.
SS Progress III., Norfolk, Oct. 3.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Oct. 1.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 1.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Sept. 30.
SS Delphic, Boston, Oct. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Minnetonka	London	Sept. 26
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Sept. 21
Meridian	Colon	Sept. 28
Fridland	Gothenberg	Sept. 22
Montevideo	Havana	Sept. 30
Jupiter	Colon	Sept. 29
Nevadan	Cristobal	Sept. 28
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 30
Advance	Cristobal	Sept. 28
El Occidente	Galveston	Sept. 29
Posilipo	Genoa	Sept. 17
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 30
DUE TOMORROW.		
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 27
Oscar II	Copenhagen	Sept. 24
San Giovanni	Naples	Sept. 23
Roma	Marseilles	Sept. 19
Alfred Nobel	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Concho	Galveston	Sept. 30
Havana	Havana	Oct. 3
Isabela	Cristobal	Sept. 30
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 3
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Sicania	Lisbon	Sept. 23
California	Christiania	Sept. 24
Progreso	Curacao	Sept. 28
Maraval	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Orotava	Savanilla	Sept. 25
Huron	Galveston	Sept. 29
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 1
DUE THURSDAY.		
Kroonland	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Dunstan	Barbados	Sept. 30
Zacapa	Colon	Oct. 1
Stephano	Newfoundl'd	Oct. 3
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 3
DUE FRIDAY.		
Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Duca di Genova	Naples	Sept. 27
Soperga	Naples	Sept. 22
Celtic	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 6
El Rio	Galveston	Oct. 3
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Monterey	Havana	Oct. 7
Prins Willem V	Haiti	Oct. 5
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Noordam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
T. di Savoia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ikaria, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Sant' Anna, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Highland Heather, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Limon, Santiago	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester		10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Kortonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Whitgift, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		10:00 A.M.
Orotava, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para		6:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 72 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 25 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 480 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Baton Rouge to New York, was 58 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, passed out South Pass at 2:40 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 125 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 17 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 227 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 97 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 402 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Moville, Oct. 4.
SS Menominee, at London, Oct. 4.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, Oct. 4.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Havre, Oct. 3.
SS Boniface, from Barbados, Oct. 3.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Oct. 10, SS Badagri.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 5, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 8, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:50 A. M. Oct. 6, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 8, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 5, SS Tomaso di Savoia, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 8, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Oct. 7
Hawaii via San Francisco—Sierra	Oct. 8
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru	Oct. 8
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Oct. 9
Japan, Corea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru	Oct. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Oct. 19

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Encircling Manhattan Isle; Lve. ft. W. 42d St. every day 10:30 & 2:30. Lecturer. Music. Tel. 5441 Gram.

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FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Frank B Gorham.
Jacob Sabkow.
Zimmerman & Yelin.
Empire Furniture Co.
Louis Rosenberg.
Henry I Cohen.
John A Berryman.
William B Barnett.
Arthur J Gagnon.
Henry Herrmann.
Samuel C Winstein.
Piefer & Thomas.
E L & J C Greenberg.
Samuel L Toplitz.
Fred'k A Brohman.
Under objection:
Samuel Kaplan.
Adjourned cases:
Ethel Jackson.
William P Lehey.
William C Bentel.
Morris Rooner.
Charles M Myers.
Nicolo Di Marco.
Jake Steinberg.
Samuel Sindeband.
Leo Rothenbaum.
G J & A Fallara.
Moritz & Glaxson.
Metzger & Zeilicowitz.
S H Golden & Co.
Involuntary case:
Petition<Doaras & Drivas.
Motions:
Jos P De Gratressa.
Buchner & Fischer Silk Mfg Co.
J M Costume Co.
Max Silver.
Michael Gerstel.
Gould & Bancroft.
M L Brand Mfg Co.
Ettar Realty Co.
Eugene Kurka.
Rosenthal & Lipsitz.
Print Weave Co. (2.)
Mendelsohn & Kaplan.
Max Pasnick.
Edward J Linson.
Gottlieb Mercantile Co.
Samuel Moskowitz.
"Youmans."
Martin Mandell.
Gaspare Caleca.
Ellenbogen & Giffler.
Max Silver.
Adolph Mandel, (2.)
Glassberg & Gartner.
Smith & Hessler.
Hudson River Plumbing Supply Co.
Guzy Bros.
Finrock Iron Works.
Int'l Print Card Co.
Pell & Co. (4.)
Van Houten & Ten Broeck Co. (3.)
Samuel Moskowitz.
Elias Tannenbaum.
John Weckman & Co.
Jacob Smilkstein.
James Grand.
Pell & Co.
Frederick Meyer.
Glenn Eng & Con Co.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.
Re Doyle, (2 acts.)
Re Iron Clad Co.
Brothers<Lidgerwood.
Burgen<Steel & J Co.
Stern<USA.
Hart<same.
Myers<same, (2 acts.)
Howard<Jer Cent RR.
General calendar:
Re Link Con Ct.
Re Co-operative Mills.
USA<Carlin.
Re Louis J Kahn.
Re Marks.
Williams<Cobb.
Re Ballance.
Re Doyle.
Hays<Am Blind Stitch.
Appel<USA.
Linen Thread<Giulia.
Edison<Alsen's P Cem.
Re Federal Biscuit.
Mizell<Elmore & H.
Re Buchanan.
Munson Line<Glasgow Nav Co.
Jennings<McClure.
Re Buchanan, (2 acts)
Wendell & Evans<Kennicott.
Mygatt<Schaffer, (2 acts.)
Locker<Am Tobacco.
Stillwell<McPherson.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Equity Calendar—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.
Howland<Corn.
USA<Doon Me.
Same<Fong Ping.
Same<Lum Quong.
Same<Lau Lau.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Porter<Shulof, (2 acts)
Am Malting<Keitel.
Underwood<L C Smith & Bros, (3 acts.)
Fischer<Wolf-Bieber Mfg Co.
Jackson<Bradley Con.
Clark<Hutchinson.
Nat El Signaling<Wireless Specialty.
Same<N Am Wireless.
Delpark, Inc<Henderson.
Mergenthaler<Internat Typeset, (2 acts)
F Wesel Mfg<Print M.
Dayton Eng Lab<Bowman Auto.
Nicholas Power<C R Baird, (2 acts.)
Waite<Kelley-Koett.
Perry<Schaefer.
Ryan<Mt Vern Nat B.
Howland<Met Bank.
Francis<Leonard.
Conklin<A P Dienst.
Jesse L Lasky Play<Celeb Players.
Du Pont<Gardiner.
Stallo<Wagner.
Auto Recording Safe<Burns.
Underwood<Victor.
Fisher<Corn.
Irving Pitt Mfg<Twinlock.
McMillan Book<Irving Pitt.
Anatomik Footwear<Coward.
Cook<Auto Fire Prot.
Rumart<Richard.
Hill<Whalen & M, Inc.
Edison<Cont Chem Co.
Nye<Pathe Freres.
Videl<So Am Secur.
Hamel<NY Rys.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Equity Calendar—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Cadwell<Motz Tire Co.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR — Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Aetna Ins<Boro Dev.
Connell<Willie.
Cent Leath<Hyperia.
Mulqueen<Balto et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People ex rel Robin<Hayes.
Hasbrouck<Sanitary Water.
Re Hoffman, (transfer tax.)
People ex rel NY, M & N Transp<Bd of Tax Com.
Re CNY, (Starr St.)
Mowbray<De Forest.
People ex rel Frost<Woodbury.
People ex rel Met St Ry<Bd of Tax Com, (taxes 1910 & 1911.)
People ex rel Bermingham<Dexter Sulphite Pulp & P.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Seabury, Bijur, and Cohalan, JJ.—For hearing of orders and judgments of the City Court.

PART I.—Donnelly, J.—Election case. Re Brooks.
Litigated motions:
Re NY, NH & H R RR.
Bowne<Woman's Hos.
Gallo<Mayor.
Devery<CNY.
Leve<Rosenstein.
Schieffelin<McCellan.
V J Hedden & Sons<CNY.
Snow<Snow, Jr.
Re Union Trust, &c.
Re Curtis, (W T Co.)
Re same.
Re Jarvie, (W T Co.)
Re Ten Brook, (W T Co.)
Re Smith, (W T Co.)
Re Bristow, (W T Co)
Re Union Trust Co, (W T Co.)
Re Prentiss & Co, (W T Co.)
McGillivray<McG'vray.
Rep Bag & Paper<Hoffman.
Kemp<F E Hatch, (2 acts.)
Re CNY, (Garfield Co)
Olendorf<Scaramuzzo.
Brown<Hoffman.
Goldberg<I R T.
Gluckman<same.
Becker<same.
Botzenmayer<same.
Borren<same.
Goetz<same.
Hunneke<same.
Klinger<same.
Lang<same.
Rieglinger<same.
Reilly<same.
Richter<same.
Rubenstein<same.
Simon<same.
Theise<same.
Weintraub<same.
Weinstein<same.
Schiess<Schiess.
Nat Print Eng<Eaton.
Morse<Smolka.
B Altman & Co<Ornstein.
Re Concrete Prod.
Adolph Grant<Casey & O'Brien.
Wallace<Wallace.
J Horseshoers Union<Callahan.
Gowrie<Star, (2 acts.)
De Luxe F Film<Elkay.
Schwartz<Liebovitz.
Emp City Bank<Weinberg.
Empire Bk<Perlman.
Re Bergman.
Blum<Blum.
Am Tax Lien<Archer.
Woroner<Woroner.
Maiden Lane Rlty<Robinson.
Singer<Singer.
Goldstein<IRT (2 acts)
Streiser<Brimberg.
Re Dumproff, (E 227 St.)
Martin<N Trin L Asp.
Ringler<Ringler.
Weinermann<Verran, (2 acts.)
Williams<St. Christopher.
Scatcher<Cohen.
Re Berditchever Brotherly, &c.
CNY<Stowe Con.
Re Vulcan R'lty.
Re Concrete Prod.
Masucci<Paskus, (2 acts.)
Olendorf<Scaramuzzo.
Rentz<Talmadge.
Ey<Ey.
Famobrosis Soc<Royay Benefit.
Brown<Brown.
Kaufman<Reisman.
Philipp Co<Staats-Z.
Piester<Golliek.
Velleman<Blumenthal.
Wohlfert<IRT.
Kahn<same.
Jarchow<same.
Same<same.
Drescher<same.
Gebein<same.
Harris<same.
Buchtenkirch<same.
37 and 39 Attorney St<same.
Roehrs<same.
Weeks<same.
Abendschein<same.
Schell<same.
Fischer<same.
Plunkett<same.
Mischlich<same.
Dick<same.
Darling<Juniata Mfg.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Re Sturgers.
Century Opera<Pub Pr.
Wood<Habermacher.
CNY<Boylston (4 acts)
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Allen<Barter.
Citizens N Bk<Moody-Manuel.
Troyano<McLaughlin (2 acts.)
Re Young Russ Friends.
Tuckerman<Saucon R.
Van Reiper<Ray.
Lawyers Surety<Ayrault.
Carey<Adams.
NY Life<Robinson.
Same<Fagan.
Burley<N Y C RR.
Re Du Jardin, &c.
Vechsler<Blitzer.
Un N Braid<Grabel'y.
Tresca<Tresca.
Blumenthal<Wash Hts Hosp.
Same<same.
Avery<same.
Jos Beck & Sons<Foster.
Crosby<Waverly Hill.
Reinken<Schwenk.
Sanborn Russell<Atkinson.
Hatch<Hatch.
Riley<McGee.
Friburg<Emigrant.
Shea<Shea.
CNY<Boylston, (2 acts.)
Davis<Berger.
CNY<McAllister Stbt.
People ex rel De Angelis<Supt Prisons, (2 acts.)
Hughes<Tassi.
Peyser<Clarence Rlty.
Re Rabinowitz.
Re Bronx Bvd.
Schutzberger<Schutz'r.
Castelbuono<Erie RR.
Fried<Givens.
Liebman<Bitzick.
Hinkle Iron<CNY.
McCartney<same.
Young<Terseau.
Sonn Bros<Dalton.
Calender<Scheer.
Beck<Beck.
Epstein<Rockwelle C Imp.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich.—Motions.
Messiah Home<Rogers, Jr.
Klein<Melzer.
Klein<Kohn.
Stewart<Franchotti.
Inniss<McGowan.
Rockwell<Kunkler.
Windsor Con<CNY.
J Bien Co<Franklin.
Cohen<Golde.
Justice<Justice.
Ingraham<Moynihan.
Amsterdam<Amsterdam.
Zerega<Barnard.
Monfort<Monfort.
B'klyn Bldg Mat<Zucker.
Tepper<Tepper.
Hearne<Heise.
Postal Life<W F Burns Realty.
Murray<O'Neill.
Postal Life<Burns.
Hearne<Veise.
McLewie<McLewie.
Hardy<Dymock.
Deiches<Bischoff's Bank.
Butterick Pub<Mistrot-Munn.
Bour<Bour.
Mandel<Hopkins.
Mabee<41 St Rlty.
Schwartz<Liebovitz.
Stewart<Ross.
Ponthner<Ponthner.
Zahn<Zahn.
Dinnean<Dinnean.
Famobrosis Soc'y<Royal Benefit.
Johnstone<Zimmerman.
Pearl<Stoopack.
Burgess<Burgess.
Fuhrer<Fuhrer.
Natl Surety<Tag.
Irving S Inst<Daniels.
Wood<Wood.
Baehr<Smith.
Conde<Conde.
Kobre<Lewis.
Resnick<Resnick.
McLoughlin & Donovan, Inc<CNY.
Smith<Smith.
Hartigan<Linke.
Sturges<Brown-Weiss.
Re Gridley.
Roehr<Fuchs.
Cohen<Golde.
Grover<Grover.
Gere<Schaefer.
Siegel<Siegel.
Jefferson<Adams.
Murphy<Grape.
Stoelzing<Stoelzing.
Harris<Harris.
Ringelheim<Ringelheim.
Leavitt<Waldemar.
Eldridge<Eldridge.
Seligman<Seligman.
Schirano<Schirano.
Union Ests<Flanagan.
Cintron<Cintron.
Bailey<Bailey.
Brown<Brown.
Demurrers:
Braumann<Amend.
Johnson<Frank.
Butterick Pub<Mistrot-Munn.
Hall<McCully.
MacManus<Coler.
Lord Elec<Barber Asph.
McCabe<Riggs.
Wild<Erie RR.
Rand<Public Bk of NY.
Clark<Coler.
Roth<Tribune Ass'n.
Voron<Chait.
Connelly Auction<Racuglia.
Graf<Hartford Life.
Gladstone<Kaufman.
Root Co<N Y C RR.
Milliken<McGarrah.
Preferred causes:
Geist<Green.
Schultzberger<Schultzberger.
Mollot<CNY.
Fredericks<Fredericks.
Walter<Walter.
Mullins<Mullins.
US Trust<Pleasant Av RR.
Bloodgood<Rosen.
Morgenstern<Morgenstern.
Emmet<Labriola.
McCaul<Lenetska.
Mulstein<CNY.
Conklin<Martha Bldg.
Richards<Robin.
General calendar:
Schley<Andrews.
Wolff<Posen.
Tilton<Gaus.
Grassi Bros<Midwest Rlty.
Kassan<Kassan.
O'Brien<Floral Park Villa Co.
Harmen<Meaney.
Newmark<Newmark.
Roediger<Kraft.
Pollack & O'Neill<929 Park Av.
Willmbs Iron Wks<Kuhn.
Ellis<Harley-Thomas.
Schley<Coler.
Watson<Grohs.
De Forest Tinplate<Walsh.
Conlon<Marsh.
Kawut<Gottfried.
Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.

PART IV., Erlanger, J.; V., Delaney, J.; VI., no day calendar; VII., Pendleton, J.; VIII., Blanchard, J.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gould<Heinze, (2 act.)
Young<Heinze.
Assets Realiz<Heinze.
Title Guar & T<Pam.
B'way Trust<Palumbo.
Am Steel & Wire<Hisler.
Damers<Barker.
Landon<Mott.
Wilner<Adler.
Dillworth<Dillon.
Astoria R'lty<Delacy.
Bakst<Punaro.
Miller<Mann.
Ratz<Minden.
Dickinson<Meadows.
Hitchcock<Cafe Raub.
Horne Co<Ill Surety.
Le Bowski Co<Wolf.
Briskman<Leavitt.
Briskman<Bible.
Powhatan R'lty<Offenberg.
Sherry<Metz.
McKnight<McKnight.
Unit'd Surety<Meehan.
Sulzberger & Sons<Brundage.
Fagan<Pincus.
Eastern Coal<Sheehan.
Briskman<Adams.
Northern Bank<Corti.
Fahrer<Margolies Co.
Peters<Mareaux.
Peters<Frisby.
Peters<Mikulo.
Peters<Kinch.
Gordon<Gordon.
De Paoli<Gidden.
Greater NY Brick<Jamaica P Plaster.
Geer & Co<Granger & Co.
Peters<Miller.
Peters<Adolfson.
Peters<Fraumene.
Kerr<Cheney.
Schmitt<Schmitt.
Newcomb<La Roe.
Bk of Paris<Liebman.
Peo ex rel Kreiman<Sup Tribe of Ben H.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Webb<Hemperly.
Murphy<Hafner.
Kahn<Packard M Car.
Kahn<Same.
Billich<Bronx Gas.
Dee<NY Rys.
Mahoney<Ward Bak.
McLaughlin<NY Rys.
Holzman<Shanley Co.
Guenther<Ridgway Co.
McKeon<Int R T.
Emanuel<Bonomo.
Davega, Jr<Wilson Trading Co.
Hoffman<175th St & 8 Av Corp.
Zimmerman<Ullman.
Erickson<Bradley Con.
Meagher<Sesrun.
Campbell<Thomas & Buckley.
Glasser<C I & B RR.
Olejnek<Lesser.
Saccenta<De Vito.
Sorace<St. Lawrence Power.
Metro Print<Sloan Co.
McCarthy<Kenwood Con.
Bilsky<Hirsch.
Smith<Roach.
Cavalarro<Pitts Con.
Drusin<Vicari.
Giannaula<Fine.
Braund<Wm Bal, Inc.
Karles<Ehret.
Cook<Asch.
Gregori<CNY.
Manges<Same.
Walsh<Same.
Regan<NY Rys.
Newack<CNY.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Glass<Kolar.
Lynn<Liebman & S.
Nason<Glaus.
A Kemble<Nas El RR.
H Kemble<Same.
Van Slochem<Br Col.
R Eliasberg<Bainbridge.
M Eliasberg<Bainbridge.
Hynds<Press Pub Co.
M Greenstein<Hymowitz.
R Greenstein<Hymowitz.
Howtell<Cunard.
Bystron Rlty<Am Pipe & Con.
Smidt<Gen Film.
Barkan<B East Dist Terminal.
Campbell<Cauldwell-Wingate.
Meyers<Steindler.
Schneider<Bennett.
Cohn<Wilson.
Priolo<Southard.
Russell<Bradley.
Russell<Jacobs & Davies.
Joyce<Miller-Reed.
Juslin<Hinkle Iron.
Gray<Churchman.
Herberman<CNY.
Wortendyke<Same.
Hentschel<Plaza Oper.
Miller<N Y Times.
Constantinople Hotel<Carlisle Con.
Donnelly<Piercy.
Bayer<Bottsford-Dickinson.
Epstein<Rockville Centre Dev Co.
T Gold<B H RR.
M Gold<B H RR.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Delaney<Adair.
F Dukarewitz<N Y Cons RR.
R Dukarewitz<Same.
L Lewis<So Bkln RR.
S Lewis<Same.
Coyle<I R T Co.
Pluemacher<Levy.
McKeon<Sherman, (2 acts.)
Carlson<Peterson.
Bollinger<Albright.
Hess Bldg Co<ConGas.
Citizens' N B<Moody-Mannelly.
McLean<Studebaker.
Held<I R T Co.
Rosenberg<Goldstein.
J Cotter<Daniels.
W Cotter<Daniels.
McNulty<Rodgers&H.
Carney<NY Rys.
People, &c<Townsend.
Conners<I R T Co.
Goldsmith<Windman.
Cohen<Cohen.
O'Brien<Hegeman & Co.
Rudyk<Levy.
Roman<Degnan Con.
Smith<Cosmop Motor.
Ostrov<Hochstim.
Masterson<Murphy.
Di Marco<McClurg & Sons, Inc.
Wolff<Saul.
Lawrence<Loder.
Percippe<Manee.
Antico<Altieri.
Lipkin<I R T Co.
McAffee<NY Rys.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wrenn<Larson.
Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Cohen<Rosenthal.
Brous<CNY.
Same<same.
Compagnino<C RR of N J.
Seidman<NY Cons Rys.
Jose<Orpheum Co.
Weisinger<Rabinowitz.
Rix<Aldrich.
Same<same.
Levine<Rudinsky.
Ziroff<Greenstein.
Farrell<Foley.
Laughlin<Hopkins.
Davis<Simonson.
Cushman<Cook.
Renaut<CNY.
Flynn<Rodgers & H.
Fischer<Carr.
Hector<NY Rys.
Kaplan<CNY.
Glaser<Horn & H.
Mack<Kneer Ruhl.
Walker<Un El L & P.
Beckett<Blum.
Donohue<Belknap.
Finkenthal<Taub.
Meyers<Barrett.
Filkins<Barrett.
Maguire<Barrett.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Goldberg<Friedman Const.
Brooks<Clyde Line.
Laury<NY Rys.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part III.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gips<Simon.
Oxelowitch<Maye Warehouse.
Duggan<Bradley Con.
Sullivan<IRT.
H Johnson<Cohen.
A Johnson<same.
Roganetzky<Rosenfeld.
Haakenson<Goelet.
Fleiss<Pachs.
Forester<Met Ir & St.
N Smith<Mfg Cl & S.
S Smith<same.
Darn<Pumyea.
Rankin Co<Birdseye.
Nalence<O'Flaherty, Jr.
Mesereau<Kidder.
Roland<Wooten.
Bolt<Sanger.
Green<Wiesberg.
Sheridan<Rosen.
Berg<Bates.
Harris<Tobacco Leaf.
Feldman<Herman.
Rubin<Oceanic Line.
Gibbons<McGrath (2 acts.)
Harris<Tobacco Leaf.
Kelly<CNY.
Feit<Oceanic Tradg.
Duty<West Elec.
Palmer<McConnel.
Pakulav<Rosenfeld.
Kressman<Lake.
Lukofsky<CNY.
Bacon<same.
Hayes<IRT.
Casartelli<CNY.
Grimes<same.
Day<Weil.
Becker<Hastings-on-Hudson.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Tierney<Fulton.
Slade<Dominick.
Engelberg<IRT.
Wortman<Asch.
Kessler<Irving Fischel.
Stabiner<Klein.
Howard<Margulies.
M Ringuleson<Linch.
H Ringuleson<Linch.
Cinque<L'Araldo Ital.
Same<same.
Cohen<Barrett.
Same<same.
Cochran<NY Poly Hos.
Ryan<Un Fruit.
Migdalski<West E-85.
Weinreib<Lien.
Filkins<Fargo.
Meyers<same.
Melito<42d St, &c, RR.
Jury<Davey.
McCoy<NY Rys.
Block<B H RR.
Karpess<Nass El RR.
Swierczvnski<Golliek & Smith.
Rudolph<Greenwald.
Mulqueen<Linch.
Adler<Hyass.
Seebal<Truxton Dairy.
Benson<Yellow Taxi.
Got'schadt<Tremont Ir.
Kapian<Turetsky.
Hogberg<H & N Y Tr.
McCormick<Un Fruit.
Velthusen<Un Rwy.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hauptman<NY Edison.
Dilewski<Robb.
Mazzarella<Brady.
Washburn<Avery.
Volkommer<Obermey'r & Liebmann.
Kernweiss<B H RR.
Stoll<same.
Amann<Un Booking.
Cadow<Woolverton.
Silberstein<Gilmour.
Amstruber<L L & P RR.
Israel<Conn Cab.
O'Meara<Naughton.
Stowell<Owen & Co.
Reynolds<S I Mid Ry.
Baurdon<Plaza Oper.
Hallahan<Childs Co.
Lewis<Meehan.
Posavetz<Scholtz.
Engel<Hildenbrand L.
Kleinfield<Erie RR.
Wilson<Emp City Sub.
Canevari<Thomas & B [illegible]
Glavey<Am Meter.
Glavey<Am Meter.
Strick<Sachs.
Maresco<Fesler Sales.
Wollman<Rosen.
Austin<S I Ry.
Laporte<Clark.
Hall<N Y C RR.
Charlton<Wanamaker.
Olch<Daniel.
Cummings<NY Pneu S.

PART XI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar for Part IV.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Eager<Frensdorf.
Mandello<Dworsky.
Burdick<Lichtenstein.
Greenberg<Beringer.
CNY<Linch.
Rubin<Phenix M Bed.
D Goodwin<Cornish Const.
W Goodwin<Same.
Batole<[illegible]deman.
Davis<Ballin.
Kochman<Freedman.
Ienna<Towbin.
Harvis<Reardon.
Donnelly<B H RR.
Gannon<Globe Taxi.
Dunn<Morganthau.
Baranouckas<Wirth.
Arcel<London.
Elliott<Beadlest'n&W.
Andesner<Aaron Buchbaum.
Elliott, Jr<Beadleston & W.
Carman<H Kerbaugh.
Weston<Cons Gas.
Fier<Funk.
Charlton<Russell.
Troubetzkey<Du Vergey.
Freas, Jr<NY Mail Co.
Heyman<NY Rys.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Harrigan<Salvation Army.
Vignola<NY & Bost D Exp Co.
Kelly<Cory.
Same<Same.
Scherding<Smith Cont Co.
Kusnesof<Lipshutz.
Donnelly<Astoria Lt.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Levinson<Ill Surety.
NY Co N Bk<Davidow, (9 acts.)
Central Un Gas<Bowning.
Potter<Wright Co.
Glynn<Wolcott.
Grabiner<Guardian Storage.
Schutsberger<Schutsberger.
Nordon<Nordon.
Waldt<Goodwin Mfg.
Seligman<Friedlander.
CNY<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Conetry<Kaufman.
Pollock<Kaham.
Cohn<Std Mail O.
CNY<Richm'd Light.
Same<S I Midland RR, (8 acts.)
CNY<Richmond Light, (3 acts.)
Zak<Simpson.
R V Weschler Rlty<Am Bond'g of Balt.
Henderson<Deerpark Prod.
Winterer<Baschtold.
European F Film<Auerbach.
Smedley<Lamport.
Brauer<Thompson Co.

PART XV.—At 10:15 A. M. The Justices assigned to this part having been redesignated to hold another part, the causes on this calendar will stand over until Tuesday, Oct. 13.

PART XVI.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XVII.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Shields<Lund.
Miller, Franklin<Lefi.
Gallagher & S<Barton.
Mitchell<Mainland.
Porter<same.
Finkelstein<Iroq Door.
Springs<McMillan.
Keddie<Prov Loan.
Van Wagoner-Lunn<Gallagher.
Paulson<Palmer Co.
Noah<Bowery Sav Bk.
Same<Bk for Sav.
Silberstein<Anable.
Kemmerer<Am Paper.
Brinley<Nevins.
Lateiner<Wonderland Amus Co.
Klein<McAdow.
Lord<CNY.
Ulanov<Brower.
Young<Williams.
Coe<Katz.
Goldstein<NY Life.
Cohn<Tanner Motor.
Hogan<Hayes.
Remick<O'Connell.
Knight<R of Reviews.
Babiow<Alpern.
Maller<Nat Calculator.
Sternberg<Silberstein.
Hodes<Korn.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ryan<CNY.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Weber<Col Amuse.
Collings<De L Byrnes Auto.
Lewis<City Rlty.
Chapman<Am Pal Car.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Saaverio<Gerson.
Ill Surety<State Savgs Bank.
Bloodgood<Rosen.
Sheffield<CNY.
People ex rel Fuller<Lederle.
Elmer<Progressive C S Laundry.
Beck<Fallon.
M G Samuels & Co<N Bruns F Ins.
Same<Br Am Assur.
Same<Agricult Ins of Watertown.
Heller, Hirsch & Co<Atl Fertilizer.
Lord & Taylor<Hatch.
Wiener<Meyer.
Neuwirth<Lantry.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Talcott<Nichols.
Tatum<Farson.
Royce<same.
Nat Exc Bk of Wheeling<same.
Palmer<Dodge.
Mente<Salomon.
Boyle<Boyle.
Campbell<Campbell.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate:
Jane A Meany.
Julius A Brown,
Edith F Dallett,
James Hagerty,
Jane Quinn,
Wm F Brintzinger,
Sarah E Searles,
Jenny Lorsch,
Nathan Levine.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills.
Wm H MacDermott,
Mary A Murray,
Angelo Naldi,
Henry T Cutter,
Bridget Clayton,
Julia E Geagan (lost will.)
Sallie Colgate,
Robert J Steiner,
Egbert B Seaman,
Josephine Burnier,
Rachel Gribben,
Moses Lubelsky,
Joseph Cohn,
Jessie A Wight,
Patrick Farley,
Fannie Brogan,
Patrick Reynolds,
Emily J Telfer,
Henry Wm Griffith,
Amelia G Cutter (est of Amelia G Cutter.)
Eugene Weltin,
Mary V McCusker,
Geza C Stephansky,
Mary Regan,
Antonine Kunusek,
Anna M Newton.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Villim<Dimham.
Heyman & Sch<Cronin.
Schloss<Sachs.
Bowen<Wolf.
Horovitz<Gen Acct F & L.
Cress Mfg<Apex Eqpt.
Daly<Johnston.
Maher<Crumbil.
Keit<Winter Garden.
Ferris<Chancy.
Shapiro<Rosedorf Co.
Prendergast<Chorns.
Farnum<IRT.
Tucker Spyers<Safe & V Window.
Malcomson<O'Connor.
Hotel Sherman<Hirsch.
Scall<Sanchez.
In re Howard.
Palmer<Lobel.
Drescher, Rotberg Co<Landecker.
Silberman<Alland.
Tamm<Gutzmann.
Hyman<Kaufman & B.
Conroy<McElhinney.
Cohen<Shevinsky.
Keit<Winter Garden.
Metkiff<Rosenfeld Co.
Wolff<Evalenks.
Cohen<Shevinsky.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.
Gallo<Henry Con.
Chiarchiaro<Cooney.
Rosenuer<Harburger.
Henneberg<Fuchs & L.
Ingalls<Hammond.
Silberfeld<Richman.
Volkell<Wolf.
Same<same.
Weiss<Rabinowitz.
Pape<NY Mail.
Greenspan<Hollis.
Pittsburgh<Lurie.
Kurzman<Frankel.
Gillette<Brokaw.
Stone<Demarest.
Breitbart<Emp C Sub.
Walsh<Merchants Stbt.
Equity case:
Herrman & Grace<Harder Rlty.
Jury cases:
Goldstein<Goldberg.
Kendzur<Blecher.
Stanley Hoist<Cap Rty.
Greenfield<Kemp.
Leopold<Hotel S'burne.
Sherlock<Liebetz.
McNulty<Kuser.
Abrams<Apfel.
Spitzer<NY Rys.
Ciccarone<Murray.
Thuma<Parker Co.
US Lumber<Keyes.
Greenhaus<Famous Co.
Un Spong<Nat Surety.
Kossar & Co<Rosenf'd.
Wilson<Carnegie Hill L & M Co.
Randolph<same.
Abrams<Proctor.
Hart<Kushin.
Leistner<Aronowitz.
Kugelman<Ritter.
Goldberg<Shapiro.
McCarthy<O'Connor.
Jackson<Berger.
Schwartz<Schuster.
Fischer<Kulkin.
Cobe<Goldstein.
Monteath Co<Giordano.
Rappaport<Strauss.
Steiglan<NY Rys.
Smith<same.
Mitchell<same.
Tonka<same.
Gleitman<same.
McCann<same.
Flattery<same.
Dressner<same.
Marks<Holmes Prot'n.
Croy<Hannis Jordan.
Martorana<B & O RR.
Goldstein<Ruppert.
Coleman<Steen Co.
Seltzer<Stern.
Cheroloff<Coleman.
Woods<Woods.
Konstantinovitch<Pomeroy Co.
Haase<Gusenburger.
Healey<Kearney.
McCollum<Ely.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bradley<Winant.
McQueeny<Alvord.
Lyman<Cady.
Plymth Rubb<Cooper.
Samstag<McCullugh.
Cohen<S Schiff, Inc.
New Center<King.
Monheimer<Crampton.
Leavitt<Mann.
Beck<M Bonwit & Co.
Frend<Renee Millnry.
Dickinson<Buxbaum.
Meisenberg<Telesca.
Finkelstein<Schulman.
Spiro<Lawyr T I & T.
Chayes<Schmidt.
Bernstein<Fulsom Rlt.
Cohn<Sothern.
Oertel<Jackson.
Levy<Brinn.
Renova' Dist<M'Mullin.
Spieler<Smigel.
Littenberg<Goldberg.
Gittleman<Shuloff.
Hickson<Frankenberg.
Mayor<Weinstein Rlty.
Wilson<Duncan.
Reilly & Bro<Stokes.
Home<Guarnty Trust.
Emanuel<Schwartz.
Paszthory<Moore.
Frohman<Mason.
Marshall<Van Wey.
Birdsall<Garden Grge.
U S Tire<Phipps.
Seligman<Sawyer.
Guillaume<Mulhall.
Knowlton<Simpson.
Walter<Boyd.
Campbell Photo<Leary.
Crane<Nat Nass Bk.
U S Tire<Gayley.
P Armstrong<Maj Pic.
Cappiello<Siciliano.
Daly<Meguire.
Stammers<Shubert.
Luonzo<Casua C of A.
Greenwich Litho<Ital-Am Film.
Clarke<Weber.
Doty<Wall.
Bway Bld<Moore Fitr.
Brady<O'Connor.
Burdick<Quincy Amus.
Wishingrad<Brkstone.
Godfrey<Schwartz.
Levin<Hammer.
Kass<Abrams.
Willig<Elias.
Fischer<Katz.
Atiman<Volpe.
Mitchell<Bischoff.
Schwartz<Aloha.
Panetta<Osterman.
Klippel<Greenbrg Fur.
Katz<Tigner.
Hyman<Solomon.
Mandel<Bloch.
Postal Tel<Mor Pk Es.
Shan<Efficiency M P.
North Am Store & O<U S Fid & Guar.
Brookheim<Biow.
Cohn<Borten.
Dubinsky<Abrams.
Martindale<Balog.
Webb<Childers.
Goldstein<Milstein.
Hencken & Willen-Brock<Schley.
Gross<Politzer.
Fortang<Kurtz.
Hertwig<Howieson.
Fisher<Hickson.
Schuster<Kennedy.
Hutter<Finch.
Wolff<Kalphoff.
Welded Sheet<Woodnd.
Gorham<Shattuck.
Marcus Con<Minsker Realty.
Henkel<Schulman.
Breslin<Siegel.
Raw Silk Trad<Kleinberger.
Black, Starr & Frost<Leonard.
Zecklowitz<Sherman.
Taggart<Strauss.
Wilson<Pough.
Levison<Skaper.
Strauss<Old Per Chem.
Muller<Robertson.
Lasker<M Bowman.
Nat Ptg & Eng<Pan Am Film Mfg.
Koenig<Belinsky.
Werner<Belinsky.
Brand<C R I & P RR.
Econo Rilsos<Starace.
Roth<Baum.
Shearer<Rauch.
Levine<Lewinson.
Karp<Goldner.
O J Stephens<Payton.

PART III., Smith, J.; PART IV., Schmuck, J.; PART V., La Fetra, J.; PART VI., Green, J.; PART VII., Delehanty, J.; PART VIII., McAvoy, J.

Referees Appointed.

Bishop<Bishop—Jos R Truesdale. Cosgrove<Balfour—Wm Weiss. Same<same (1)—John Gruenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Rooney<Rooney—Robt F Wagner. Franklin Trust Co<Port Jervis Land & Imp—John M. Shedd.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Jenks, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar.—At 1 P. M.
Keery<Daniels Co.
Dohney<Rudolph.
Kochman<Ratner.
Lavin<Griffing.
Van Ness<Ransom.
People<Borden's Milk.
Shears<Mutual Ins.
Winne<Queens Land.
Ossining N Bk<Sterling.
Phoenix Co<Filtrine.
Nosk<CNY.
Jones<Sandiford.
Berg<T'water Oil.
Doyle<Atl Co.
Johansen<Shewan.
Neumann<Hudson Co Brewing.
Wojtezak<Am Mfg.
Horning<Beadleston & W.
Walgrove<Douglass.
Griffith<Cuppets.
Mastanka<Am Mfg.
Nicholson<CNY.
Lazar<Waring Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motions.—At 10 A. M.
Hayward<Zeinner.
Feivel<B, Q C&S RR.
People<Edelstein.
Rego<Price.
Wunderman<Bright.
Kramer<N E RR.
Devlin<B H RR.
Lindsey<Lindsey.
Witteman<Witteman.
Re Cabinet St.
Peo ex rel Weaver<McCormack.
Peo. ex rel Grant<Smith.
Peo ex rel Jacobs<Featherson.
Clement<Clement.
Peo ex rel Dunn<Smith.
Markevich<Royal Ins.
Peopolowitsh<Q Extrt.
Pendleton<N E RR.
Carolan<Am Sug Ref.
Hass<Walsh.
Androsiglio<B H RR.
Rock I'd Butter<Halleman.
Egerton<Egerton.
Nolte<Batchis.
Hansen<Nat Bridge.
Hand<Highw'y Amuse.
Seniskevich<Gray.
Pittsburgh B I<R Hook R & P.
Ajas<Ajas.
Davison<Norton.
Nevins<B Citizen.
Berger<Robbins R.
Johnson<Berger.
Hoagland<Day.
Deitchman<Camner.
Kuhler<Christine.
Marrapoli<NY & P R Line.
Story<Lutkins.
Re People's Surety.
Berwick<Martin.
Rubino<Hennessy.
Met Trust<I'd Cities.
Pincus<Pincus.
People's Trust<Somerville.
Cottrell<Cottrell.
NY Life<Tion Rlty.
Perry<B H RR.
Re Kelly.
Potter<Taylor.
Mead<Franz.
Underhill<Bates.
Dineen<Franklin Ins.
Thompson<Thompson.
Williams<Keeler Bldg Co.
Schalk<McMullen Co.
Maly<Same.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Hawkins<Jones.
Sampson<Sampson.
Berwick<Martin.

PART II.—Benedict J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials.
Sabine<Schmidt.
Carroll<Pieron.
Black<Strang.
Gretsch Mfg<Fierro.
Troiano<Gallasso.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Ravola<Hannon.
Nat H Linen<Silverstein.
Dennis<Dennis.
McGill<Dwyer.
Levine<Marloe Con.
Welbrock<Kohlman.
Friedman<Rosenweig.
Issues of fact:
Carman<CNY.
Read<Czapman.
Clark<CNY.
Miles<Miles.
Beck<Jaffe.
Isaacson<Isaacson.
Hisiger<Prog Bldg.
Richards<Jackson Big.
Green<Karp.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Goldstein<Freedman.
Baldwin<Bay Rlty.
Sugarman<Sugarman.
Quattrocchi<Quatr'cki.
Peo Trust<Boyer Sons.
Nemoiter<Nemoiter.
Un Plumbg<Battsford Dickenson Co.
Schnubbe<Hank Mfg.
Wise<Wise.
Gaetzner<Gaetzoer.
Eagle S & L<Renner.
Feldshuh<Rothenberg.

These causes, if ready, will be passed:
Bell<Bell.
Moeran<Steers.
Smythe<Tomlinson.
Mendel<Kuhlmann.
Yovino<Rello.
Agneto<Pollock.
Wertheim<Wertheim.
Kings Co Mtg<Corrado.
Purdy<Pittelli.
Collins, L & Co<Spence.
Worcester-Bklyn Rlty<Millbourne Rlty.
Same<Bailey.
Richard<Namon Gewertz Co.
McKinney<Sylvester.
Heslin<Eagan.
Sokoloff<Sumner Dev.
Bklyn V Tile<Howden.
Dovnasky<Steiner.
Bonanza<Bonanza.
Murray<Murray.
Cooper & Evans<So Line.
Rudd<Krummenacker.
Jerome Rlty<Bklyn Bk.
Argus<Oceanside Imp.
Minor<Minor.
Montgomery<Wmsburg Sav Bk.
Sutton<Sutton.
Sage Bros<Silkworth.
Hammerman<Clark.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Clark, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Blackmar, J.
Jaretsky<Gair.
Salg<Bloome.
Kohled et al<Conlon et al.
Cicileo<B H RR.
Garvey<Feigenspan.
Negent<B U El RR.
Staudt<B H RR.
Tingle<Fixtal.
Adams<White.
Verterber<Globe Anti-F Co.
Heishin<Feinberg.
Teague<McConville & ano.
Syterek<CNY.
Rogers<Brown & ano.
Pfluger<I R T.
Gallo<Tuttle & B.
Comer<C I & B RR.
Parnes<Bergenich & ano.
Dietrich<Dale et al.
Law<NY Mach Exch.
Creig<Kings Co Dem Club.
Haggerty<Nas El RR.
Fitton<Un El L & P.
Nassau Cottage<Ests of L Beach.
Cohen<B H RR.
Saddington<Burnham.
Flavell<Pettart.
Wiley<Am Plumbg.
McMenany<Roger Imp.
Friedlander Co<Parshelsky.
Creighton et al<Tomlins, Jr, et al.
Warner<Ocean El Ry.
Fagan<Atl C Line RR.
Beardsley<I R T.
Callahan<C I & B RR.
Carr<same.
Saarie<Reilly & ano.
Russo<Auditore & Co.
Kiley<C I & B RR.
Mauro<Nas El RR.
Tobin<Brunswick Rlty.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Bresslin<Fink.

These causes, if ready, will be passed:
Conoscenter<L I RR.
Moore<Erie RR.
Vaughan<B H RR.
Jones et al<Erie RR.
Bruns Auto<Brown.
Speckman<Casselman & ano.
Beresford<Knick Ice.
Fischer<Petri.
Douglass<CNY.
Posin<Bowery Sav Bk et al.
Knief<Hollack et al.
Moldestad<Timmins et al.
Wright<BH RR.
Osterborf<Nas El RR.
Hoffman<Kraflow Con.
Barry<Gulden.
Lovenzen<Edison E Ill.
Paptiste<B H RR.
O'Rourke<Transit Dev.
McCullough<Barg.
Dolan<Bedford Co.
Elliott<B H RR.
McWhorter<same.
Hertz<Mason Seaman Trans.
Nicholson<Loft.
Cervadore<Home T Ins.
Schless<B Q C&S RR.
Tracy<B H RR.
Sullivan<same.
Canavan<Hayes.
Krzanowski<Am Mfg.
Smith<Sigrist.
Kenny<Oelkers.
Mandracchio<Barone.
Kroeger<Stonnel.
Stoweard et al<Kelly et al.
Obermayer & L<Mintz.
Munson<Barney.
Curtin Bros<Clarke.
Rokosky<Jacobs et al.
Klauber<Sloane.
Cordes<Harris.
Epstein<Levenson et al.
Hammer<Hay Found.
Sutcliffe<C I & B RR.
Dumproff<Liffner et al.

Highest number reached, 3,892.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
C P Kroll,
Anthony Miller,
Mary E Provost,
Samuel Usher,
James W Condon,
James W O'Donnell.
Administration of:
Henry Vebonowicz,
M Jackson.
Acctg. in estates of:
Catherine Sullivan,
Sol Marks,
Charles Gisowsky,
Chas Schliermacher,
Bridget Quinn,
Joseph Maher,
Carrie Gibson,
James Gibson,
Stanley Gibson,
James Smythe,
Maria Hanaver,
Cornelius Lancaster.
Estates of:
Ann Daley,
Hezekiah Kreps,
John McAdam,
Harry L Converse.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.
Treshman<B U El RR.
Brower<Dale Amus.
Taylor<B, Q C & S RR.
Siebert<Bayha.
Picciolo<B H RR.
Guenther<C I & B RR.
Conklin<Cody.
Arnold<Interbor Con.
Plaine<B H RR.
Hopkins<Nas El RR.

These causes, if answered, will be passed:
O'Brien<Nas El RR.
Anderson<Norberg.
Gray<Teitelbaum.
Dorn<same.
Ramey<Foulks.
Ruffner<B H RR.
Finkelstein<Ward.

Highest number reached, 2,635.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
People SNY<Maislotti.
Schwartz<Lambertl.
Flynn<Bradley Con.
Drew<Drew.
Kelly<Curtis.
Gillette Clip'g<Elting.
Stein<Stein.
Rennard<Neville.
Koch<Koch.
Rhinelander<C K Rlty.
Cowan<Webster.
Sasma<Bohaty.
Flynn<Bradley Con.
McMaster<Corbin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Llanos<Man Pie.
Rutherford<McGovern.
Mosner<Gr A & P Tea.
Schwartz<Cent Un Gas.
Shapiro<Fain.
Marcus<L I RR.
Loughman<Kinsella.
Bryan<Deeves & Son.
Melillo<L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Estate of:
Edward Koch.
Wills for probate:
Christian Busch,
Louis Frank,
Catherine Meguin,
Ellen Damon,
John Love.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will: Martha Spooner.

County Court.

CHAMBERS — Gibbs, J. — At 10 A. M. — Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Schmitzer<Mendelsohn Matalon<Michaels.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Anna Scheer<R G Realty Co—Simon Phillips.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J. — Katharine Bothner<Louis Grimm et al.—John A. P. Glore.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J. — Matter of Weisbarth—John Davis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.
Remlinger<Nept Meter.
Zimmer<N Y & Q Ry.
Kossmann<Merkt & ano., (2 acts.)
Stubbings<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Schantz<Newtown Gas, (2 acts.)
Reis<Bowden.
Selvaggi<Tisdale Lum.
Holmes<B H RR.
Rooney<same.
Engelhardt<Lake.
Pflieger<N Y & Q L & P.
Schlereth<same (2 acts.)
Geoghegan<N Y & Q C Ry.
McCarren<B Q C & S RR.
Clayton<Davis, (2 acts.)
Lang<Noll.
Bulger<Neuschler.
Hock<Hock.
Kavanagh<C N Y.
Schroeder<Elflein et al.
Schrader<Hirschman.
Callahan<Nichols Cop.
Kalfa<C Is & B RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Maher<C I & B RR.
Flaherty<Bk for Savs.
Serviss<B H RR.
Maturo<Ford Motor.
Barnett<Am Stopper.
Melillo<Penn Tunnel.
McKee<Std O of N Y.
Guinan<Cent Un Gas.
Comlossy<L I RR.
Walsh<B H RR.
Goehringer<Ruegamer.
Freitag<N Y & Q C R.
People ex rel McMahon<Gresser.
Flaherty<Onward Con.
People ex rel Perrine<Connolly.
Brown<L I RR.
Lewis<B H RR.
Wojciechowicz<Nichols Copper.
Cooper<Am Surety.
Comiskey Rlty<Dietz.
Caffarilla<Astoria Homestead.
Golsner & ano<N Y & Q Gas.
Schoendorf<O'Grady.
Porter<CNY.
Glebner<Leahy Rlty.
Mech Bk of Bklyn<CNY.
Klein<L I RR.
Gyntwy<Arbuckle & ano.

Highest number reached, 525.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Anderson<B H RR.
McGuirl<Sterne.
Fitzgerald<B H RR.
Wetham<Same.
Harris<B, Q C & S Ry.
Jacobs<B H RR.
Terry<L I RR.
Richards<NY&Q C Ry.
Pedicini<B,Q C&S Ry.
Hoyt<B H RR.
Cowan<C I & B Ry.
Schulman<B H RR.
Skidmore<Berthold.
Carett<B H RR.
Ureglis<Humphreys.
Loricchio<L I RR.
Art Concrete<Seifert.
Grant<Scholl.
Muhlebach<Roche.
Dobles<Nichols.
Palmer<Kull.
Bagnaso<Sulzbach.
Farell<Le Compte et al.

EQUITY CAUSES.—These causes will be called to fix a date for trial only.
Rosenblum Co<Bromberg et al.
Jamaica Plaster<Mott et al.
Call<Cleary.
Frank<Fridrich.
Mathews<Trowbridge.
Bellemare<Hurley et al.
Deutsch<S & L Cons et al.
Douglas Manor H Co<Johnstone.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.
Jarvis<Matthews.
McGinn<McGlan.
Luikert<Howley.
Young Bros<Christ'cy.
1st Nat Bk of Ossining<New Castle.
Rocco<Jackson, Inc.
Romeo<Boswell.
Pereny<Webster.
Robinson<McGee.
De Pasquale<Un Cigar.
Santandreia<Sant'd'a.
New Rochelle<New R Security (2 acts.)
Doherty<Weldon.
Stires<Preston.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Delabarre<Sees.
Huggins<NY & Stamf Ry.
Bennett<Husted.
McLevy<NYC RR.
Siedzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Eddery<I R R.
Mariotta<McMullen.
Schork<C N Rochelle.
Cholouski<Fed Sug R.
Tedford<Blaw Steel.
Millette<NY, W & Bos.
Whalen<NYC R R.
Hayes<Cedar.
Johnson<West St Ry.
Hudson<Lent.
Wright<Dravo Con.
Borup<Von Kokerits.
Arbutino<Pitts Con.
Doty<Doty.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Falco<NY, NH RR.
Marcus<Powers Pict.
O'Grady<Rinehart & D.
Randall<Beach.
Dunn<NYC RR.
Buchanan<Redding.
Stehlin<City & Co Con.
Croft<Pkskill Light.
Thompson<Herman.
Welsh<Mayer Brew.
Riggio<NY Rys.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.
Berry<NYC RR.
Murray<West St Ry.
Tarnowska<Sikarscki.
Garrety<Union Ry.
Grim<Leh V Rlty.
Stamm<Purroy.
Richardson<Haas.
Kelly<Kerbaugh.
Rosenberg<Mut Gas.
Parete<Nichols.
See<Ocean SS Co.
Maher<Gants.
Cole<Harris.
Samela<NY & Stamf Ry.
Linehan<Silyer.
Tackman<Leibhold.
Gardella<Pitts Con.
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
Nugent<Wilder.
Conklin<Birdsall.
Ranft<Eisele.
Hogan<NYC RR.
O'Connor<Webber.
Same<same.
Glazier<Yonkers.
Marus<C RR of NJ.
Greenlee<Todd.
Lawrence<Roach Co.

Highest number reached, 365.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
George Reuling,
Bridget Murphy,
Sarah J Flandrau,
Daniel E Safford,
Emma O Lund.
Real estate procdg:
Albert Baier,
Arthur Holland,
Julia M Meyer.
Admr's acctg:
Margaret Fox,
Mary A McGuirk,
Patrick Clooney.
Executor's acctg:
Richard B Farrington,
Emily Elois Ely.
Trustee's acctg:
Elizabeth T Gardiner.
Inheritance tax appl:
Frederick A Whelan.
Order to show cause:
William N Slater.
Motion:
Alfred Marshall.
Pet. to compel actg:
Mary Brady,
Maria E Oakley.

INSTRUCTION.

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Kindergarten to College. Certificate privilege. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 23D.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.
Cooking, Elementary and Advanced. Chafing Dish, Hostess and Housewifery Courses. Practical courses in Dressmaking, Decorative Art, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.

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Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one year. All advantages, and more, of class schools; none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. 15 teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Personal interviews at home or school welcomed.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

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APPROVED BY N. Y. STATE REGENTS.
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Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
New classes constantly forming.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 26th year
15 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.
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139-147 W. 91st ST., NEW YORK
FOUNDED 1709.
206TH YEAR OPENED SEPT. 28TH, WITH 300 OUT OF 301 SEATS FILLED.

Harlem Preparatory School,
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From Primary to College.
Classes of 6 to 10. Individual attention.
Day and Boarding Students.

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AN OPPORTUNITY to learn French among French people. Elementary and advanced. Monday, Thursday evenings. Starts Oct. 5. Terms moderate. Prospectus. FRENCH Y. M. C. A., 109 West 54th St.

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255 Lexington Ave. (35th St.)
Commercial, Stenographic and Secretarial Courses.
Individual instruction. Enter at any time. Send for Prospectus. No solicitors.
Courses in Higher Accounting and Auditing—a thorough preparation for C. P. A. Examinations.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

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To PORTLAND, Me.
$3.00 MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Single fare
S. S. NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street., at 5:00 P.M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Pier, also at New York Transfer Co., and Tourist offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 p. m.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 390 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Steamer "Robert Fulton"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Special Saturday Afternoon Outings to West Point, Newburgh and Return Oct. 10th, Str. "WASHINGTON IRVING," leaving Desbrosses St. 2 P. M., W. 42nd St. 2:15 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:35 P. M., Yonkers, 2:55 P. M. Returning from Newburgh 5:45, West Point 6:20 P. M. For Football Game at West Point—Rutgers, Oct. 10th; take A. M. boat up and 6:20 P. M. down.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

Low Fall Fares
New York to Albany, Troy and the North
Largest and Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," & "Rensselaer."
Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M.
Phone day or night Spring 9400.
"The Pleasantest Way."
Hudson Navigation Co.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston and Hudson River landings. Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M.
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THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Only first-class passengers carried on these cruises
REDUCED FARES
CRUISES FROM NEW YORK
S.S. Almirante—Metapan—Santa Marta—Zacapa—22-Day Cruises, every Wednesday to Jamaica, Panama Canal, and Colombian Ports. Minimum fare $115 including meals and berth.
S.S. Suriname and Saramacca fortnightly, on Thursdays, to SANTIAGO, CUBA, PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Short tours to Jamaica only and return $75.00
Additional weekly sailings from Boston and New Orleans to Havana, Panama and Central American Ports connecting for Pacific Ports of Central and South America. Write for Booklets.
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CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL
(Subject to Change)
Campania.....Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
Campania.....Wed., Oct. 28, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Nov. 11, 1 a.m.
NAPLES—PATRAS
S. S. CARPATHIA, Sat., Oct. 31.
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York

American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
St. Louis..Oct. 10, n'n|St. Paul..Oct. 17, n'n
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Minnetonka, Oct. 10, 10 am | Min'waska, Oct. 24, 10am
Red Star Line
New York—Liverpool
VADERLAND, OCT. 8, NOON.
White Star Line
New York—Glasgow Direct
OLYMPIC OCT. 21, 11 A.M.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric..Oct. 7, noon|Celtic..Oct. 14, noon
†N. Y. & *Boston—Italy—†Greece via Azores and Gibraltar.
†Kroonland..Oct. 15, n'n | *Canopic..Nov. 6
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for HAVRE
FRANCE . . . Oct. 7, 10 A. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice, and Marseilles.
SANT' ANNA, Oct. 6 | ROMA, Oct. 14
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Pannonia, Oct. 17, Noon.
Cameronia, Oct. 24, noon | Columbia, Oct. 31, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Noordam....Oct. 6, 6 PM | Potsdam......Oct. 27
Ryndam.....Oct. 13, 10 AM | Rotterdam....Oct. 28

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port. Official Agent All Lines. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. Regular sailings to Bermuda and West Indies. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St.

HANDLE FOODSTUFFS AT A CITY TERMINAL

Lindon Bates, Jr., Submits a Plan to the Board of Estimate.

TO REDUCE LIVING'S COST

Says Foot of West 59th Street, Where Rail and Water Lines Meet, Is Ideal Location.

Lindon Bates, Jr., of 784 Fifth Avenue, a member of the Western Society of Engineers and the Société Belge des Ingenieurs et des Industrials, has put before the Board of Estimate a plan for a west side foodstuffs terminal to be built at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, where, Mr. Bates declares, "rail and water lines meet." The scheme for the terminal has been indorsed, in a petition to the Board of Estimate, by eighty-seven west side merchants.

"The details of the plan," said Mr. Bates last night, "have been submitted to Borough President Marks as a modification of the new city market policy. Its object is to eliminate the present large cost of unscientific terminal handling and the extortionate rates at present exacted, and so to afford retail merchants an opportunity for purchasing and selling foodstuffs at the lowest prices.

"Of all the elements of cost that enter into the price of food the one most susceptible of reduction is that of distribution and terminal handling. The report of the Department of Docks and Ferries is conclusive as to the reductions possible along this line:

> The loss of money due to delays caused by the congestion on piers, bulkheads, &c., with present methods is enormous. A reduction in cost of handling after reaching the pier of only two cents per ton would result in an annual saving of $500,000 on the foreign commerce alone.

"In no commodity is the above more true than in such bulky and perishable freights as foodstuffs.

"New York can only be fed by the rail and water lines. A terminal distribution centre should be established where rail and water lines meet, that is, at or near the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, the necessary land purchased or condemned, and a modern terminal, owned by the municipality, established.

"A typical example of the defects of the present system is found in Pier 20, North River, Erie Railroad, where California fruit is discharged. This arrives in carload lots and is unloaded from the car standing on the car transfer float to the dock by hand truck and sorted by consignment. Even so elementary an improvement as motor trucks cannot be used because the platform of the car floats is too narrow. It is needless to say how greatly a primitive system like this adds to cost, particularly when the perishable nature of fruit is considered.

"Reversible escalators, endless belts, and chutes, such as are used in Galveston, are recommended for speedy distribution. Two levels, one for the cars and the other for motor trucks for distribution, are desirable. The sharp slope at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street particularly lends itself to this system.

"With modern scientific methods the cost of food to the retailer can be materially reduced, and proper municipal supervision can insure that a fair share of this saving is passed on to the consumers, thus effectively reducing the cost of living.

"It is needless to emphasize that the establishing of a great terminal of this nature will bring other business and make a great improvement in this section of the city and bring a lasting benefit not only to the workmen employed, but to the business men and property owners along the west side."

FREIGHT ON SURFACE CARS.

Borough President Marks Gets Market Ideas in Baltimore.

Borough President Marks, Mrs. Marks, and Ralph Folks, Secretary of the borough, returned yesterday from Philadelphia and Baltimore where they went to inspect markets. Mr. Marks said that his trip had given him ideas for the betterment of the recently established free markets in Manhattan. For one thing, he said, he is going to try and persuade the street railroads to establish freight terminals. He is convinced that these would be of benefit to the people and a source of revenue to the railroads. The freight service would be active in the early morning hours when there is little passenger traffic, he said. The freight terminals of the street railroads in Philadelphia especially impressed Mr. Marks.

"The market is king in Baltimore," said he. "They have 5,000 stalls in their municipal markets. Up to a month ago we had 122 stalls in Washington Market and fifteen in Jefferson Market. That was the total for New York. Now we have 1,200 stalls When population is considered, Baltimore has us beaten by a proportion of 16 to 1.

"We are on the right track with our new markets, and I mean to establish more, beginning with the foot of West Forty-second Street, a district that has been untouched. It would be a good place for a street railroad freight terminal. Before we begin to regulate markets we are going to have more markets. Then we will have something to regulate."

The city officials of Philadelphia and Baltimore whom Mr. Marks met have accepted his invitation to inspect the Manhattan markets. They will come here next Saturday morning, when Mr. Marks expects to have some of the Board of Aldermen and other officials to welcome them.

SAVING IN DEPARTMENTS.

Police and Bridges to be Run for Less Money Next Year.

The requests from the Police Department and the Department of Bridges for 1915 have been sent in to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate. Police Commissioner Woods has requested $17,335,316.31, which is $38,000 less than the 1914 request. In the administrative office there is an increase of $19,816.80 for personal services. For safeguarding life and property, uniformed surgeons, &c., $132,143.83 less is requested than in 1914. Mandatory increases for the uniformed force amount to $250,257.64. Under contingencies is a new item of $30,000 to be used to increase the efficiency of the Detective Bureau and plain clothes men, and for expert and scientific services. For services other than personal there is a net increase of $39,213.23.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke has asked for $37,867.27 less than the budget allowance for 1914, which was $871,699.85. The Commissioner plans a saving $35,085.05 in the personal service for 1915. The Commissioner wants to increase the salary of the Deputy Commissioner from $4,500 to $5,000, and make several other salary increases. Eighteen employes are to be dropped.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE ONLY LOCALITY IN THE U. S. WHERE NAUHEIM BATHS ARE GIVEN WITH NATURAL EFFERVESCING SALINE WATERS

Saratoga Springs Mineral Baths

Natural Radio-active Carbonic Acid Gas Waters that

Rival European Springs

For the treatment of Arterio-sclerosis and certain Heart Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Arthritis, Neurasthenia, Exhaustion and Insomnia, Obesity, Tobacco Poisoning, Results of Alcohol

SARATOGA BATH HOUSE OPEN ALL WINTER
Oscar R. Stenstrom, Lessee.
Water supplied by the N. Y. State Reservation Commission

GENUINE WATERS FOR INTERNAL USE

Laxative Waters:
HATHORN NO. 1
HATHORN NO. 2
COESA

Table Waters:
MINNONEBE
GEYSER

ORENDA, nearly identical with the ancient CONGRESS SPRING
For Digestive Disorders, some Kidney Diseases, Gout, Diabetes, Acidosis, Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders.
Regularly analyzed under State Department of Health.
Bottled under Authority of State Commission.
Ask your dealer for the bottled waters.
Only those with State Seal authentic.
For information address
NEW YORK STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION
at SARATOGA SPRINGS

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lakeside walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens.
18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
NOW OPEN
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. FERO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Fero, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20418.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM G. VAN VOAST, Bankrupt.

William G. Van Voast was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 1st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 15th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 2nd, 1914.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

GOLF
EQUINOX HOUSE
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
OPEN TILL OCT. 15.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH STEIN, doing business as JOSEPH STEIN & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Stein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 23, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 2nd, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,416.—In Bankruptcy.—MATTHEW D. KELLY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Matthew D. Kelly are hereby given notice that on September 30th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 16, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,295.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM S. LEHRBACH, Bankrupt.

William S Lehrbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 10, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 15th, 1914, at 9:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,404.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM DERRY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William Derry are hereby given notice that on September 28th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 15, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

Loton H. Slawson Company (Incorporated) Real Estate Brokers

Announce their removal on October the fifth nineteen hundred fourteen to new offices at 171 Madison Avenue Telephone *Murray Hill 3530* Despite the company's rapidly increasing business its clients are assured prompt and competent service through better office facilities and a larger organization.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money
Hughes & Hammond
34 Pine Street
Mortgage Loans Exclusively

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Executors' Sale
Estate of Henry Ahr, Dec'd
GEORGE PRICE, Auctioneer
By direction of Henry Frank and Rob. E. Bergman, Executors,
WEDNESDAY October 14, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the
Bronx Exchange Salesroom
3,208-3,210 3d Av., near 161st St.

3 choice lots and buildings, known as the Henry Ahr Ironworks, 442-448 East 148th St.; suitable for Factory, Garage, or other purpose; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, 5%.
2 gore lots on Tremont Av., below Castlehill and Olmstead Avs.
2 lots on Baylis Av., south Jamaica Place, Borough of Queens.
1 share of the stock of Bronx Consumers Ice Company.
ABOUT 12 claims against debtors of the Henry Ahr Iron Works, Inc.

For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's office,
A-RE-CO BLDG., 149th St., corner 3rd Ave. Phone Melrose 572.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS J. ASSENHEIM trading as J. ASSENHEIM & SON, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20,202.

To the creditors of Louis J. Assenheim trading as J. Assenheim & Son, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge, dated September 25th, 1914, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1914, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, September 28th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY A. WILKUS, trading as WM. MORRIS & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20,373.

To the creditors of Harry A. Wilkus trading as Wm. Morris & Co., of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable J. M. Mayer, Judge, dated September 23rd, 1914, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1914, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, September 28th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—PHILIP J. HERBURGER, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip J. Herburger, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 15, 1914, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 2nd, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FREDERICK K. JONES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick K. Jones, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 2nd, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20196, in Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN RAMIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said American Ramie Manufacturing Company are hereby given notice that on August 25th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 16, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20374.—In Bankruptcy. JOHN W. STANLEY, Bankrupt.

John W. Stanley was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 23rd, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 15th, 1914, at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,211.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON HECHTKOPF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Simon Hechtkopf are hereby given notice that on September 15th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 16, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME ON EASY PAYMENTS

A Company that has loaned over $2,250,000 at 5 per cent. simple interest to people for the purpose of buying, building homes and lifting mortgages, on return monthly payment of $7.50 per $1,000 of the principal, will help you by adopting their plan. This is a national concern, making loans in any State of the Union. For particulars write R. D. Whitehead, 506 American Trust, Birmingham, Alabama.

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PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath: price, $8,750; terms to suit.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMES, $5000 to $7000
Suburban, refined, restricted section of Queens. Every city improvement; shade trees; tennis courts; schools and churches, etc.; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily. "Let your rent pay for a home."
J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHICKEN FARM
$100 cash and $5 weekly will buy this poultry farm, with 6-room house, in the greatest poultry country; population 10,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming; few minutes from harbor and station. C. Poultry, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

'FOREST HILLS GARDENS'
Residence containing ten rooms and two baths, all modern improvements, to rent for $1,380 per annum, plus the water rate.
Sage Foundation Homes Company,
Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLOT 62x200.
Nine-room house; all improvements; splendid porch; ready for occupancy October 1; will decorate to suit; bargain, $5,900; excellent terms; 6 minutes to Roselle station. Call or write, WARMAN, 260 2d Av., East Roselle, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEO KIESLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leo Kiesler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 2d, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20421.—In Bankruptcy.—ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.

Atlantic Construction Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 1st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 15th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Oct. 2d, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19989. in Bankruptcy.—FRANK A. BROBST, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frank A. Brobst are hereby given notice that on September 29th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 15, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20391, in Bankruptcy.—JACOB JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jacob Jacobs are hereby given notice that on September 25th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 15, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20362 in Bankruptcy. ISAAC RELKIN and DAVID D. FEINS, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of I. Relkin and Co., Bankrupt.

Isaac Relkin and David D. Feins, individually and copartners doing business under the firm name of I. Relkin and Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 21, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on October 15th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the J. M. COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, October 13th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 West 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Costumes and dresses, piece goods, machines, power tables, motors, fixtures, &c. Inspection Oct. 9th & 10th between 10 A. M. & 4 P. M. HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
M. & S. MEYERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of EMANUEL ALBERTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 5th day of Oct., 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 165 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of woolens, machinery, fixtures, &c.

NATHANIEL WALKOF, Assignee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignee, 366 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LEWIS & SONS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at E. 130th St. & Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of looking glasses, mirrors, machinery, &c. WILLIAM KLEIN, Receiver.
MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

226 WEST 70TH ST.
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
RENTS $1,250 TO $1,500
4 Rooms and Bath, Rent $950
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L."

3 & 4 Rooms and Bath
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Recently Completed; Now Ready for Occupancy
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features. Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $840 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS

Richmond Hill
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
Corner Apartments, Fireproof Building.
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,500

PORTSMOUTH
38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
7 ROOM APARTMENTS
Rents Only $960
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
8 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,250
Exceptionally Large, Light Apartments; House Being Renovated.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY APT.
1 Room and Bath, $430 up.
2 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 up.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,750 up.
LARGER SUITES.
SUITES FURNISHED IF DESIRED.
All Light, Outside Rooms.
Maid service and electric light WITHOUT CHARGE.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

London "Lodgings" in New York.
At 136-138 West 65th St., just off Broadway, is an up-to-date Bachelor Apartment House, operated by a former English butler and his wife, on the London "Lodgings" system.
Full care of rooms, valet service, washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Excellent meals served in apartments as desired.
Building in advance of neighborhood; result—low rates, apartments of two rooms and bath renting from $35 to $50 a month, unfurnished.
Hardwood floors, electric lights, interior telephone, etc. Nothing showy—everything good.
Apartments lighted; can be seen evenings. Call, telephone, or write for Booklet "A."
H. CHILDS, "THE SHROPSHIRE,"
138 West 65th St. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.
Apartment of 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

The Osborne
205 WEST 57TH STREET.
One ten room apartment, with three baths, and one eight room apartment, with two baths; extra servants' rooms with each.
Telephone 6510—Columbus.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th ST
One very desirable direct north light Studio Apartment, four ROOMS AND BATH. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
as a whole or in part,
43-45-47 West 23d Street
through to 24th St.
8 story fireproof building. Enlarged and thoroughly modernized. Automatic sprinkler system. New elevators, plumbing and steam. Apply to Agents.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty Street

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
THREE and FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.
3 Rooms and bath $900 to $1200
4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800
MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

86th Street and West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Remember last February and March zero weather. These apartments are adequately heated regardless of expense or effort.
Superintendent lives on premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
SPENCER ARMS
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

3 & 4 Rooms
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Unfurnished, $65 to $90.
Furnished, $80 to $110.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th, bet. 8th & 9th Avs.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

MARION, 2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Front Apartment, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Fireproof Elevator House, $60-$65.
422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms and Bath..........$1,450-$1,700
Corner house; all outside, large rooms.
Electric light free; standard service.
202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.
6 Rooms, $840 to $900.
7 Rooms,
$1,000 to $1,100
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 B'way.
Tel. 3120 Riverside.

2 & 3 ROOM APTS. DOCTOR'S APT. AND STUDIOS.
NEW BUILDING.
329 WEST 57th ST.
Every Modern Equipment. Rents $30 to $75.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents.
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.,
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure APARTMENTS, 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

CONCESSIONS.
Elevator, 'phone, etc. All-Night Service.
OSTEND, 233 West 107th St.
One 7-Room Apartment, $60.
HAMLET, 600 West 165th St., cor. B'way.
One 8-Room Lower Suite, $83.
WILTON, 601 West 164th St., cor. B'way.
4 and 5 Rooms, $40 to $60.
SEMIRAMIS, 137 West 110th St.
One 6-Room Apartment, $55.
LANGHOLM, 200 West 112th St.
One Corner Suite, 8 Rooms, $80.
MIDDLETON, 1,842 7th Av.
One Ground Floor, 7 Rooms, $45.
FLORENTINE, 542 West 124th St.
One 5-Room, $40—6-Room, $50.
RUTHERFORD, 500 West 175th St.
Two Corners, 5 Rooms, $40—6 Rooms, $45.
Apply premises or Louis Schlechter, 217 W. 110th.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

228 WEST 58TH STREET
STUDIO APARTMENTS,
2 Rooms, Tiled Kitchenette & Bath.
Rent $45 to $50.
Inquire for Mr. Lovell on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON
218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT,
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840. Doctor's apartment, 7 rooms, $720. Premises, or HALLAHAN & AHEARN, 271 WEST 125TH ST.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to Janitor.

Finest on the West Side
HAS NO COMPARISON
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.
The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Superintendent on premises.
.. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, Bath, $690 to $780.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 to $1,150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

504 W. 111TH ST.
ARDNAREE.
Superb apartments, most attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Thoroughly modern building. Night and day Hall and Elevator service.
5 Rooms and bath, $660 to $780.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Just Think! The Columbus
Fireproof Elevator Apartment,
157th St., Broadway subway corner—6 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, vacuum cleaner, latest improvements; house restricted; please inspect; special inducements. Apply Owner, on premises.

ST. REGIS COURT
Northwest Corner 132d St., Broadway.
8 rooms, all facing street, south...$100.00
7 rooms, facing Broadway.......... 70.00
5 rooms, beautiful river view...... 52.50
5 large, light rooms.............. 50.00
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

427 to 441 Fort Washington Av.
179th to 180th St.
Four to six rooms, $40 to $60, in most modern high-class elevator house; Subway express; exceptional values. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms $1750 TO $2400 2 & 3 BATHS Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 52d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.
APARTMENTS

8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West,
Northeast Corner 66th Street

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
☞ 128 East 60th St. ☜
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 East 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 East 59th.
6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths..........$1,100-$1,450
8 Rooms and Bath...........................$600
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway. REMCO 98th St.,
or Superintendent, on premises.

ROYAL CROWN,
142-146 East 27th St.
High-class elevator apartment.
2-3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
$360 to $1,020 per annum.
Superintendent on premises.

To Sublet Unfurnished for one year, Very Attractive Apartment, parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, on Fifth Avenue. Reduced Rental. Apply
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

AN apartment of seven large rooms and four baths, fronting on 5th Av., for rent, on desirable terms.
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
An apartment of four rooms, all outside, consisting of very large living room, 15.6x24; bedroom, 13.6x18.6; dining room; large tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration and bathroom with alcove shower; dining room can be used as extra bedroom if necessary, as living room can be utilized as combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for winter months; rent $225 per month.
ALSO
An apartment of three rooms, all outside, consisting of living room, 14.9x17.6; bedroom, 13x13.9; large tiled kitchen, ice refrigeration and bathroom with alcove shower; sumptuously furnished; RENT $140 PER MONTH.
MAID SERVICE SUPPLIED IF DESIRED.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
30 East 58th Street
Entire floor consisting of suite of large living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and private hallway. All modern improvements.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

61-65 E. 59TH ST.
Apartment Hotel
Three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; rents $55 to $70. Supt. on premises.

Hotel Arlington, 18 West 25th St.
Apartments of 2 and 3 rooms; high-class hotel service, $70 per month, with meals; $25 per week for one; $35 per week for two. Inspection invited.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

How to Rent Apartments

Alexander S. Kempner, of Louis Kempner & Son, 2443 Broadway, who advertise high-class apartments in The New York Times, writes:

"I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the splendid results achieved by our advertising in The New York Times.

"We have had a most successful renting season and I am sure that this was materially assisted by our consistent advertising in your columns, and I can assure you that we will turn to you when we want further help in real estate publicity."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over the northeastern and the extreme western and southwestern portion of the country, but elsewhere it will be more or less unsettled, with occasional local rains.

It will be cooler Monday in the Southwest and the Missouri Valley, and Monday night or Tuesday in the Mississippi Valley and the upper Lake region. It will be warmer Monday in the extreme Northwest, and on Tuesday in the Interior West generally. In the East and South temperatures will change but little.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey—Local showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

New England—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

The local Weather Bureau sent out the following storm warning yesterday: Disturbance apparently moderate at present near Yucatan Channel, moving north-northeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	57	59	4 P. M.	68	71
6 A. M.	56	62	6 P. M.	66	69
9 A. M.	59	63	9 P. M.	63	65
12 M.	64	75	11 P. M.	61	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:55—319 Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
4:40—465 Broome St.; Newman & Smith	Slight
6:05—1,790 Amsterdam Av.; Fred'k Baker	$150
6:55—110 W. 14 St.; Silver, Glesser & Mendelsohn	Slight
7:30—434 E. 10 St.; Young Bros	$1,000
8:45—59 E. 101 St.; Henry Klizanows	Slight
11:00—10 E. 111 St.; John Ivory	Slight
11:20—17 Attorney St.; Max Simon	Slight
11:25—Horatio, at Hudson St.; Geo. Shevlin	Slight
P. M.	
12:45—245 E. 40 St.; Jacob Hullenstein	Slight
1:30—Ft. Wash'n Av., at 196 St.; C. K. G. Billings	Slight
1:50—1,313 Boston Rd.; Benj. Jacobson	Slight
2:45—1,809 Lexington Av.; S. Marabello	Slight
2:55—420 E. 9 St.; not given	Slight
3:00—405 E. 4 St.; Forest Box & Lumber Co.	Slight
3:00—280 E. 10 St.; not given	Slight
3:20—586 149 St.; Sarah Saperstein	Slight
3:40—332 1 Av.; Chas. Kotch	$25
3:45—125 W. 3 St.; Freedman Box Co.	Slight
3:45—Front of 43 W. 33 St.; G. D. Jones	Slight
4:00—216 E. 98 St.; Jacob Weingarden	Slight
4:20—311 E. 122 St.; Philip Minges	Slight
6:00—555 Pearl St.; Library Bureau	$1,000
6:20—158 Allen St.; Louis Goodman	Slight
6:50—6 Jones St.; Anthony Carney	Slight
7:10—338-340 Stanton St.; M. & D. Maltz	Slight
7:30—4,072 3 Av.; John Fexfer	Slight
7:35—3,784 3 Av.; John Kaplan	Slight
8:35—Greenwich Av. at W. 11 St.; not given	Slight
9:45—32-44 Jones St.; I. Heisman	Slight
9:50—1,471 2 Av.; Frank Weist	Slight
10:05—1,414 Taylor Av.; Nicholas Delito	Not given

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably occasional showers; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Mon. and Tues., except fair Mon. in extreme n. w.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ala.—Rains Mon. and Tues., except fair Mon. in extreme s.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Miss.—Unsettled Mon.; showers at night or Tues.; gentle to moderate e. winds.

La.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers; gentle e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair in s.; probably showers and somewhat cooler Mon. in n. Tues. fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair, somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Okla.—Showers and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ark.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers, cooler Mon. in w. and at night in e.

Tenn.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled; probably showers.

Ky. and Ind.—Unsettled Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon. Tues. showers and cooler; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

L. Mich.—Cloudy Mon. Tues., showers and cooler; gentle to moderate to s. winds, becoming variable Tues.

U. Mich.—Cloudy Mon; local rains and cooler at night or Tues.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. in e., rains and cooler in w. Tues., fair, cooler in w., showers and cooler in e., moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Rains and cooler Mon. Tues., unsettled; moderate winds, becoming variable.

Ia.—Rains and cooler Mon. Tues., cloudy, cooler in e.

Mo.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., with showers. Tues., cloudy, cooler in e.

N. Dak.—Rains Mon., colder in e. Tues., unsettled.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably rain Mon. in e.; slightly warmer Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in e.; cooler in e. Tues., probably fair, slightly warmer in w.

Kan.—Fair in w., showers and cooler in e. Mon. Tues., fair, slightly warmer.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, $5,000. Gentleman's commuting farm, 16 acres; first-class new residence, 8 rooms, bathroom, reception hall, butler's pantry, linen closet; 80 fruit trees, loaded with fruit; located 22 miles from New York, 3 miles from Orange, on the beautiful Orange Mountains; owner built this residence for his own occupancy from carefully selected lumber; it is an ideal home, self-sustaining; owner is now called to New York State and offers to sell immediately either one acre with residence and all fruit trees for $5,000, or with two acres $5,500, or 16 acres for $10,000; all lays along the main macadam road on Orange Mountains; this is a good investment; property on Orange Mountains is scarce; it is rapidly increasing in value; this is an opportunity to secure a $5,000 new residence for the price of the land alone; in a few years the acreage will be invaluable; bought by present owner years ago and residence built this year; an elegant large high school building has just been completed within five minutes' walk of the place; owner's sacrifice is your opportunity; no safer investment exists. Call or address Spingarn Realty Company, Spingarn Building, 188 Market St., Newark, N. J.

$2,500 CASH BUYS $25,000 FARM. This is not fiction, but a real opportunity to secure for $2,500 cash a $25,000 fortune-making farm of 280 acres, with mansion residence, 11 rooms; tenant house, 7 rooms; two sets of first-class outbuildings, slate roofed; buildings alone worth $15,000; land such as this valued low at $40 an acre; total $26,000; all for $2,500 cash and mortgage given back for $8,000, to run as long as you want it; for good financial and family reasons owner, a woman, sacrifices for $10,500 this $26,000 farm, for only $2,500 cash payment; has been conducted as dairy farm for 40 years; soil is extremely rich; a fortune awaits the person who will plant this to fruit; 20 acres of valuable timber 40 years old; no mistake here; this farm cost present owner much more; her loss is your gain; it is the best real farm bargain of the season. Address Spingarn Realty Company, Spingarn Building, 188 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—New 6 and 7 room cottages, large plots, sold very easy terms; well built, finely decorated; best section; $4,000. Wm. Vandenburgh, 30 Church St., New York.

Modern home, 8 rooms and bath; best location Maplewood, N. J.; to right party, small family, can be had for $40 per month. Inquire of Oakes, at the station.

Lakewood.—House, 60 rooms, (furnished;) sun parlor, hydro-therapy baths; large porches. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

North Hackensack, New Jersey; station four minutes; house and garage; perfect order; rent, $35. Roome, 123 Watts St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty home on north shore to be sacrificed, with rights to water front, yacht club, dock and tennis court; house consists of 7 rooms; all improvements; macadamized streets; 2 minutes from depot; 30 minutes from Penn. station; $300 cash buys it; balance monthly. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Leaving State; must sell at once handsome new 6-room bungalow; all improvements; only 45 minutes out; on two full size lots; few blocks from water front; best of bathing and boating; only need $200 cash; balance $20 month. Baldwin, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Farms.

$16 a month will buy this little farm of fine new 6-room house with improvements; dandy stable, hennery, and outbuildings; good garden soil; one hour from city; this is a rare opportunity to start in poultry raising; big business town; all-year work to be had. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

174 W. 88th St., N. Y. City.—One-family dwelling, extension; parquet floors, all improvements, $1,800 a year; sale at $25,000; easy terms; caretaker on premises. Baker & Grover, 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St., near Grand; stoop store, 57 Orchard St.; basement, 59-63 Allen St. Apply E. Ridley, 59 Allen St. Telephone Orchard 5318.

Seventh Av., 106, part of loft to sublet; 800 square feet; all conveniences; suitable for office or light manufacturing. Apply A. Colish.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Several large Stores; reasonable rentals.
WM. HARVEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desirable desk room or part of office. Room 763, 5th Av. Building, 200 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

25,000 square feet on five floors; entire building, 124 Washington Av., Brooklyn; 150 H. P. boiler; 40 H. P. engine; $4,000. New York Dock Co., 10 Bridge St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th, (between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high class; beautifully and completely furnished; warm, comfortable; 2 to 7 room apartment; shower bath; all-night elevator and maid service; immediate possession; $15, $25, and $35 weekly; $55 to $125 monthly.

For Rent—High-class furnished apartment, Broadway, in the Seventies; nine rooms; two master's baths with showers; two maids' rooms with connecting bath; handsomely furnished and strictly up to date in every respect; will rent for six months or longer if desired; price, $400. Phone Schuyler 5299.

Will rent to a party of gentlemen or a refined married couple part of my beautiful apartment on Broadway in the Seventies; all bedrooms have private baths; handsomely furnished throughout; all comforts; a very attractive proposition. For further particulars. Phone Schuyler 5299.

Courtwood, Broadway, 169th St.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six, seven rooms; reasonable prices; exceptional service; Subway, 168th.

Rodney Elevator Apartments: 555 West 170th; three, four rooms; $29-$36. John P. Leo, Jr., 2,050 Amsterdam, (162d.)

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $40 month upward. 3 rooms and bath, $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

94th St., 306-308 West.—The Earl's Court and Norfolk, near Riverside and Subway express; finest location; six large, light rooms, bath, two toilets, and eight rooms; extra large, light, first floor, two baths; modern improvements; day and night hall, elevator service.

43 WEST 52D ST.,
Near 5th Av.; one room and bath $42 to $50, with service; large rooms, but two on a floor. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John, or Superintendent on premises.

116th St. and Morningside Drive West.—Corner apartment, overlooking Long Island Sound and Hudson River; 8 rooms; all-night service; reasonable; to sublet. Apply Apt. 41, 54 Morningside Drive.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
6-7-8 rooms. Rent, $720-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

353 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable. On premises, or
Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St., 6-8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

Gentleman has corner apt.; will rent entire to or share with high-class American family or club man; moderate price. Mr. Bowen, 410 Riverside Drive, 113th St.

11TH, 70 WEST.—UNFURNISHED 6-7 ROOMS, BATH; $50-$60. APPLY JANITOR. TELEPHONE CHELSEA 8385.

Attractive 4-room apartment to sublet, furnished, 22 West 59th St. Apply L. Leach, 1,730 Broadway.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (119th St.)—Corner apartment; 6 outside rooms; beautifully furnished.

High-class furnished apartments, choice localities. Clark & de Florez, 30 E. 42d St.

A most desirable, all light, 8-room apartment; rent attractive. 46 West 96th St.

West End Av., 708.—Seven and eight rooms; block 96th express; $50-$60; janitor.

22d, 218 West.—Five rooms and bath; steam, hot water, newly decorated, $32. Janitor.

252 West 85th St., bet. West End Av. and Bway.—Rents $1,200 to $1,250.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.,
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath, $50; two rooms, kitchen, and bath, $75; three rooms and bath, $75; seven rooms and bath, $150 a month; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

989 MADISON AV,
between 74th and 75th Sts.; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $35 to $70 month; suitable for occupancy by one or two persons; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
N. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 32d St.
Apartments for bachelors, 1 and 3 rooms and bath, $20 to $100 per month; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartment; valet. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Corner 19th St., overlooking Gramercy Park; 2 rooms and bath, $65 a month; rent includes maid service, care of apartment; meals served in rooms when desired; also a studio, $25 a month. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

104 East 124th St.—Six large, light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

Bronx.

Five, six grand rooms; telephone service; new building; all modern improvements; Broadway Subway to 231st St.; two blocks east. 3,057 Bailey Av.; rent, $40-$33.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (near 12th.)—Fine rooms; modern; convenient; references; table board.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Attractive rooms; board; couple or two gentlemen; private family.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

53D, 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful suite; also large rooms, with private baths.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, 'phone; table guests.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled table; telephone; reasonable.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated house; good table; reasonable.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—One choice single room; one double room; private bath; excellent home table; reasonable rate; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

57TH, 317 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; reference; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board, electricity, telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; first floor; private bath; electric light; select; elegantly furnished; private house; southern cooking; attentive service; Knabe piano, (if desired.)

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large room; small room; continuous hot water; telephone; Subway.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Attractive home, quiet, refined surroundings; handsome suite, with twin brass beds; other rooms, single and double, furnished with imported brass bedsteads, box springs, best quality curled hair mattresses, (from London maple;) private baths; tapestry parlor suit, Steinway grand; Oriental rugs; table guests; close to subway, "L," and all car lines.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; large room; twin beds; single room; American family.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; smaller room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; refined neighborhood; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and small rooms; connecting shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second-floor rooms; electricity; superior table; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Rooms; moderate prices; absolute cleanliness; superior table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room, bath; single room; excellent table.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; electricity, telephone.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; excellent cooking; continuous hot water; newly established house; table guests.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Home of owner; large and small rooms; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; table guests accommodated.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; steam; electricity; table a specialty.

93D ST., 29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suitable business people; good meals; table guests; references.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large and small, attractive rooms; superior cooking; table boarders.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 126 WEST.—Refined home; back parlor; private bath; other rooms; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; parlor suite; wholesome food.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large outside room, lavatory; modern elevator apartment; couple, two gentlemen; home cooking. Apt. 7E.

104TH, 257 West, (West End Av.)—Large, sunny rooms with board; references.

117TH ST., 427 WEST.
Sunny rooms; rates reasonable; board optional; two blocks from Subway; gentlemen only. Telephone 8518 Morningside.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets, bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—A cosy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; another house has been added to our successful business; newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms or suites, $7 to $12 singly; $14 up for two, including excellent meals; select surroundings, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Large and small outside rooms; Southern exposure; every convenience; refined surroundings; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

LENOX AV., 325.—Light, airy room; good board; business girl; $5; steam; Subway. Bradburn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home for refined gentleman with Southern family; every comfort. White.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

DR. KNIPE, physician and trainer, 85 Franklin St. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; very desirable.

15TH ST., 105 EAST, Apartment 61.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; Subway; business men; references exchanged.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Elegant rooms; conveniences; telephone; splendid location; Subway; references.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, private bath, $7; others, $1.75 to $4.

41ST, 339 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms, $1.50 up; select, private house.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; telephone; electricity; private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, light room; all conveniences; references.

62D, 211 EAST.—Refined gentleman in Jewish family; elegantly furnished room; private residence.

82D, 130 EAST, (near Park.)—Independent three rooms; suitable couple; private family two; $3, $5, $7. Ackermann.

87TH, 101 EAST.—Desirable room; facing Park Av.; all conveniences. Muhlbach.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Large room, also back parlor; bath; well kept; refined private house; every convenience; gentleman; owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, select house; finely decorated; private baths; connecting rooms; steam, electricity. Telephone Chelsea 7541.

23D, 404 WEST.—$3 room; electric light; steam heat; hot and cold running water.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric lights, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50, 1 or 2 persons; rooms and suites, with private baths, $10.50 per week up; meals, $8-$9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; conveniences; gentlemen.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Furnished rooms, are convenient; steam heat and telephone. Hunting.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Rooms and bath; gentlemen only. Plaza—81.88.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

54TH ST.—Large front room, well furnished, 54th St., near 5th Av.; references. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—All outside, large, small; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Comfortable single and double rooms, running water; private house.

56TH, 242 West.—Large rooms; all conveniences; near Subway, L, cars; telephone.

56TH, 359 WEST.—Private family; choice rooms; homelike; attention and convenience; reasonable; doctor.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern conveniences; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large sunny room; select location.; tel.; also handsome studio.

58TH ST., 21-3 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, telephone, $10, $11, and $12.

63D, 125 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; private family.

64TH, 122 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; private bath; continuous hot water; phone.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room and dressing room; other rooms, with conveniences; references.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; with or without private bath; references.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, closets; private bath; private house.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST ST., 75 WEST.—Sunny rooms, single or en suite, in newly furnished apartment; all improvements. Telephone, (Winton.)

71ST ST., 106 WEST.—A nicely furnished large room with all conveniences with or without board.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot water guaranteed; minute from Subway.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment. Phone Columbus 5475.

72D, 147 WEST.—Newly opened; 8 furnished rooms; southern exposure; Winter arrangements made; conveniences.

72D, 131 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; bath; other rooms; suite, private bath.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's office; large, small rooms; owner's residence.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny, large, nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Outside rooms, newly furnished, decorated; elevator; 6th floor. Henderson.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Private house; large and small rooms; private bath; modern improvements; refined neighborhood; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well furnished room; parlor for physician; references.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished rooms, with, without private bath; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with or without bath; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone, Subway, "L."

78TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful, newly furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; suitable two, three; refined surroundings; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; all conveniences.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for batchelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large rooms; private bath; lavatory; private house.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST, 204 WEST.—An immaculate, desirable front suite; Subway, "L"; telephone. Sharples.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all conveniences; well furnished, telephone.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small, or connecting rooms; private baths.

83D ST., 311 WEST.—Large room, alcove, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; private residence.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; phone; private house; gentleman.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Artistic; home surroundings; women; references. Barcus.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, small, new, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

87TH, 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath connecting; electricity; telephone; private house. Finkelstein.

87TH, 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; select neighborhood; suitable for physician.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Few refined gentlemen may secure cosy rooms, with exceptional home surroundings; exclusive apartment.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly furnished house; private bath; reference.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; private house.

93D, 303 WEST.—New, handsomely furnished single and double rooms, with or without private bath; steam heat and electric light; every comfort; breakfast if desired; private residence.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly renovated, decorated house; sanitary, large rooms, adjoining bath; small rooms; inspection invited.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive front suite; single rooms; elevator apartment. Dahl.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable furnished room; one minute from Subway express. McFarland.

95TH, 316 WEST.—In private family; single room; bath adjoining. Apartment 41.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; private house.

97TH, 148 WEST.—Private house; large, small, well-furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, newly furnished; neatly kept; three baths. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen; owner.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, single or en suite; private bath; exclusive; subway, "L"; private house.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator, telephone; private family; reference. Apartment 65.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

108D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; convenient Subway and "L;" private house; references.

106TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large, light rooms; attractively furnished; elevator; telephone; electric light. Apply Mrs. Huntington.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; steam heat conveniences; private house; $4, $5.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny rooms; Riverside, subway; references; gentlemen. White.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom, bath; telephone; very reasonable. Wilford.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; running water; steam; electricity; reasonable.

18TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Front corner, single, en suite; kitchen. Apt. 2.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large sunny corner rooms, overlooking park; great view from heights; celebrated restaurant. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive, single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apartment 32.

118TH, 425 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Business men, students; neatly furnished outside rooms.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two bright rooms; very reasonable. Mitchell, Apt. 2.

119TH ST., 414 WEST.—Two outside; air, sun, all conveniences. Apt. 1. Gibbons.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Fine, sunny front rooms, $3-$7. Thomson. Apartment 2O.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Sunny corner, four windows; single or en suite; telephone. Hungerford.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Light, airy room, newly furnished, decorated; large enough for two; all improvements; shower. Apt. 53.

122D, 356 WEST.—Desirable large front room, $5; every convenience; telephone; references.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive, homelike corner rooms; elevator; telephone; references. Apartment 61.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; river view; also single room; conveniences. Apt. 62.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single, double rooms, also small suites; kitchen privileges. Sherman.

123D, 526 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, bedroom adjoining; running water; other rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable. Jones.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, light, warm room, comfortably furnished; private family; elevator. Carroll.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Large, sunny room; one medium, $4.50; moderate; subway. Apt. 44.

145TH, 513 WEST.—Parlor, suitable two; also other rooms; $2.50 upwards. Connors.

A.—A.—A.— HOTEL MIRA,
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up.
Telephone 2411 Bryant.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (corner 70th.)—Young gentleman, (Christian,) having beautiful room, would like to share same with congenial companion. Telephone 6814 Columbus. Sunderman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, Corner 66th St.—Couple having handsome apartment would rent charming corner room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus. Jackson.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (121st St.)—Unusually attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; corner; running water; convenient to Subway, "L." Apt. 81.

NEAR 116TH ST. SUBWAY.—Private family will rent room, furnished in mahogany; running water; view Riverside Drive and Hudson; $8; exceptional value. N 110 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont.)—Attractive, sunny outside room; two windows, electricity, shower; all night elevator; gentleman; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136th St.)—Handsomely furnished room with private family for gentleman. Apartment 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, Apt. 6F.—Beautiful room next to bath; small room, with bath; breakfast optional. 7028 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (corner 135th.)—Sunny room, elevator, shower; private family; $4. Apartment 65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, corner 157th St.—Outside room; all conveniences. Apt. 3D.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; reference.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 48.—Single or en suite; references exchanged.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,200, (Corner 182d St.)—Two blocks from "L"; large front room, suitable for two; telephone; use of laundry; private family; corner residence.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av., near 44th St. Fine location.

122D, 218 WEST.—One or two furnished or unfurnished rooms with kitchenette.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty cents a line.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.—List your vacancies; single and double rooms, housekeeping suites, and boarding places wanted for desirable applicants; strictly confidential. Telephone Bryant 5683. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

Accommodations wanted for desirable, permanent roomers and boarders; any convenient neighborhood. Telephone Bryant 5683, representative will call. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

Wanted in desirable locality 2 furnished rooms, private bath, in strictly private residence, where light breakfast may be obtained; two adults. Permanent, N 176 Times.

GENTLEMAN will give $5 week, front room; running water in room; refined American family, preferably below 118th St., Broadway. F 55 Times Annex.

SINGLE ROOM, near bath, west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. S 82 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for Miami, Fla.; six months; longer if satisfactory; educated German preferred; 40 years of age; best references required, which will be carefully examined; expenses from New York. Answer handwriting, giving salary expected, N 158 Times.

SALESWOMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, and good-paying proposition on flat 10% commission; good references required. Address P. & S., P. O. Box 502, New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer wanted, residing convenient to Bronx; must be good penman and have some general office experience; permanent position for the right party. Answer, giving age, experience, salary you have been earning, and furnish references, X 231 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; neat appearance. Write 134 East 80th. Telephone 1144 Madison Square.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

GENTLEMAN, good appearance, to interview clergymen, schools; Panama Exposition lectures; liberal commission paid promptly. Albert Dellevie, 1,476 Broadway.

SALESMAN to handle our line imitation oil paintings; sell on sight; excellent side line; pocket samples; territory limited; references required; commission. Water Color Art Publishing Co., 432 Fourth Ave.

SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, and good-paying proposition on flat 10% commission; good references required. Address P. & S., P. O. Box 502, New Haven, Conn.

SALESMAN, experienced, for city, vicinity, for ladies' cloth dresses; commission basis; those with following only need apply. Post & Co., 33 East 17th.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 43d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled; labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960—1.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, systematizes, audits books; evenings and Saturday; charges reasonable. C 105 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, age 28, nine years' experience, desires position with first-class firm. M. M. H., 165 Times, Harlem Branch.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. N 60 Times.

ABLE, trustworthy young man, orderly, well educated, willing to think and work hard, thorough knowledge English, French, German bookkeeping, seven years office and handling refined people, experience in very best hotels, city and abroad, desires suitable position with executive or large concern where reliability and conscientiousness are appreciated; high credentials and personal references. J. A. R., Room 267, 23d St. Y. M. C. A.

AMBITIOUS, trustworthy young man, willing work hard for advancement, speaks, writes English, French, German, desires position anything where conscientiousness appreciated. Koci, 183 East 73d.

ATTENTION OF LAWYERS.
Young man, married, now employed as secretary, possessed of excellent training along stenographic lines, seeks position; have been systematically preparing for court reporting for a long time, and have reached a fair rate of speed; can furnish the highest references as to my character, honesty, and ability. Address X 202 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER—AUDITOR—OFFICE MANAGER.
Have you a position open in your concern for a man, 40 years of age, who previous to the present European war held a responsible position in one of the largest steamship companies in New York City, which on account of said war had to close its offices, necessitating my seeking a new position? The fourteen (14) years' experience I had with said concern warrants you giving me an interview; unquestionable references can be furnished as to my character, honesty, and ability. There is some one looking for me; I cannot remain idle. Are you the man? Address X 211 Times Annex and I shall immediately communicate with you.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, (23;) thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; trial balance, financial statements rendered; good correspondent; excellent references. Brundage, 1,226 Evergreen Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPING ACCOUNTANT, university training, efficient in latest methods of bookkeeping, desires connection with reliable concern appreciating ability; salary secondary; references. H 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ambitious young man, experienced assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, wishes position reliable firm offering chance for advancement; excellent references. G 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, New York University senior, desires position with accountants or any progressive concern. S. Emerson, 209 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant manager, (24,) executive ability; excellent personality; quick, accurate; eight years' experience. M., 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) double entry, cost accounting, or ledger clerk; capable, accurate; six years' experience in large concern; best references. N 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; best references; six years' experience, speaks good Spanish, seeks position; will start with $12. H. Epprecht, 145 West 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; university training in accounting, credits, corporation affairs; highest credentials. Accountant, S 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable taking full charge; conversant general bookkeeping. M 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CREDIT MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; desires position; 10 years with last employers. N 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert in every detail, good correspondent, office manager, age 28, seeks connection with good house. N 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, recommended; capable, hard worker and trustworthy; moderate salary. M 72 Times.

BOY.—Bright, alert; graduate; good penman; knows city. H 217 Times Downtown.

CHARGE OF AN ESTATE or other important duties by elderly gentleman, officer of financial institution. Address S 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, single, strictly temperate, wants position with private family; delivery car; experienced; A1 reference. Address Henry Burkamp, 259 East 181st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position with private family; city or country; willing to be useful. Baardsen, 1,190 Stebbins Av., Bronx, care of Larsen.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 6 years' experience, drive any car, do own repairing, generally useful, wishes private position; best reference. Chauffeur, 643 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, seven years' experience, five years one employer; present employer storing car; moderate wages. Huggard, 263 W. 121st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience, at present employed, would like to make a change. B. Myers, 50 Buchanan Place, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; neat appearance; sober; not afraid of work; good reference from well-known people. N 108 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (21;) temperate; good mechanic; strong; best references; 4 years' experience. Klima, 512 East 81st St.

COLLECTOR AND INVESTIGATOR.—Young man seeks position as collector and investigator; several years' experience; my record and references will bear closest examination; bond furnished if required; am ambitious and willing. Address J. Lesser, 144 West 148d St., City.

ELECTRICIAN AND MECHANIC of office building has spare time and machinery; can do anything. Electrician, 41 Broad St., City.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORRESPONDENT and Bookkeeper, best references, desires position under moderate salary in order to learn the English language. S., 23 Av. A.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Competent; office details; switchboard; typewriting; best references. G 285 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Young man, (23,) bookkeeper, stenographer, all-around office man, 6 years' experience, 5 years with one firm, high school graduate, moderate salary, desires position with advancement. Box 48, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

PORTER.—Colored man for past 21 years as head porter on Sandy Hook boat, wants employment as porter or doorman or messenger. Address Percy Abrams, 20 West 136th St., N. Y. City, care Coleman.

PURCHASING AGENT or similar capacity; thoroughly experienced, technical graduate, good executive, at present employed as purchasing agent, wishes to connect with reliable firm where energy, ability, and good judgment will demand a future. Progressive, Box № 126 Times.

SECRETARY, age 32, has thorough knowledge financial and commercial business in all its details; have been stenographer, bookkeeper, salesman, manager, and secretary; A1 references; $2,000 per year. S 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, (21,) excellent stenographer and touch typist, desires position; references. S 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—18 years old, accurate, quick, willing; salary to start $10. J. P., 258 West 129th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright American boy; beginner; very capable; $7. H 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, student of Columbia University, preparing for journalism, seeks position on newspaper or magazine; the course I am pursuing only requires a forenoon attendance; it is necessary that I seek employment to aid myself in defraying expenses; can furnish best of references as to character and honesty. Address M. G. Decker, care Nimer, 240 West 116th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, possessing exceptional ability, seeks position in newspaper office or magazine publication with chance for advancement; have had experience in one of the large newspaper offices in New York City; can furnish best of references as to my character, honesty, and ability. Address William Jampol, 1,740 Filmore St., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, reliable, honest, and earnest in character, seeks position with a newspaper or magazine; am a graduate of Stuyvesant High School; can furnish excellent references as to my character and ability. Address T. Regenstreich, 608 East 14th St., City.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) wide business experience, intelligent, good executive, seeks responsible position jobber, manufacturer, buyer; understands finished staple merchandise; salary secondary consideration. N 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, very competent generally; good address; well educated; experienced stenographer, correspondent, office assistant. H 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, ambitious, fair handwriting, accurate figurer, office experience; any work, any salary; references. H 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experienced shipping, receiving stock, and entry clerk, wishes position. Jacob Feld, 71 Cannon St., Manhattan.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, desires position with mercantile house; experienced; excellent references. George Freedman, 1,181 Union Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced packer, shipper, parcel post rates, desires position. M. Rosenburg, 171 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, refined, neat; extra help, evenings, at anything. H 246 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Hupmobiles, 32 H. P.; touring cars and roadsters, 1912, 1913, and 1914 models; all are in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed like new; have every equipment and many extras; no reasonable offers refused. Diuguid Brothers, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1911, "30" landaulet car; painted maroon, with red wheels; in good condition; equipment includes Klaxon horn, two extra rims, one extra tube, and seat covers. (No. 763.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PACKARD 1912, "30" phaeton car; equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer and clock, and seat covers. (No. 767.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PACKARD 1909, "30" landaulet body; painted maroon, black trimming; in good condition. (No. 182.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Mercer limousine, light town car; newly painted; fine condition; 1913 Lozier six, Lakewood Model; fine condition. C. Y. Kenworthy. Col. 7110.

Must sacrifice my Peerless 30 H. P., five-seater; fully equipped; looks like new; good opportunity. Room 916, 1,482 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Repairing.

Have your automobile repaired or overhauled by Riverside Automobile Repair Shop, 265 West 87th St.; first-class work, lowest price warranted.

Automobiles for Rent.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly upward; $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Columbus 7954.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6802.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ATTENDANT or NRSE—Thoroughly experienced, well educated woman, capable masseuse, wishes position to an invalid; is fully able to take any responsibility. F 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years; thoroughly efficient; qualified for responsibility. R., 973 Simpson St.

DAY'S WORK.—Young colored woman wishes day's work. Perry, 433 Lenox Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced, quick; references; $2. 261 West 134th, Apartment 26.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; makes and remodels; out, home preferred; reasonable. S 46 Times.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION, French; teaches French, English, German, Latin, mathematics, piano; holds trained nurse diploma; references. 267 West 127th.

GOVERNESS, nursery, English, (visiting if desired;) experienced, refined, educated; fond of children; excellent city references. Immdiate, F 53 Times Annex.

MAID or ATTENDANT—Refined, experienced German, graduated masseuse, capable sewer, desires responsible situation. P. Nelson, 400 West 54th St.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—A lady wishes to find position for capable young German woman as nursery governess or companion. Telephone, between 10 and 4, Murray Hill 2133.

NURSE.—Wish to place excellent infant's nurse; with me for some time. Phone 6261 Morningside. Mrs. Brander, 601 West 113th St.

OFFICE.—An energetic woman wants position in office; thoroughly acquainted with office duties, bookkeeping, filing, stenography, typewriting; salary reasonable for permanent position. E. J. L., N 130 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private or social secretary; good education; competent. N 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young lady, high school graduate, having over a year's experience, seeks position; can furnish best of references as to my character, ability, and honesty. Address Rose Coleman, 1,259 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Energetic, intelligent beginner; high school graduate; American; neat appearance; excellent school record; $8. H 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright girl, 16; several months' experience; accurate, rapid worker; no agency; $6. H 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; best reference for thorough work; dependability, refinement, education. H 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Eva Steiniger, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearing; age, 22; high school graduate; exceptionally bright; 3 years' experience; $8. H 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience; high school education; rapid and accurate typist; highest references. M. Mulryan, 879 East 157th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, quick worker; highest credentials; $10. H 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; Oliver machine; knowledge of Spanish; salary, $10. N 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-trained, educated, some experience; splendid foundation. H 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Understands filing, dictaphone; four years' experience; reference. H, 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $10; last position film business. Mabrick, 656 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Experienced, neat, willing, ambitious. Sarah Fahn, 219 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Experienced; operate switchboard; filing; start $9. G. S., 401 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated; no clock watcher; conscientious, accurate; $8-$10. W 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Executive, constructive ability; charge correspondence office; $12-$15. O 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, businesslike; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $10-$12. B 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant bookkeeper, charge correspondence, office; obliging; accurate; $12-$14. R 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. P. K., H 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, accurate, rapid, neat; $12. Apt. 60, 2,400 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. G 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office details; refined American; references; $8. G 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Natty, obliging, quick; beginner; try me; $6-$8. N 309 Times.

TEACHER.—Able teacher, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Progress," Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, young Irish girl, $18; experienced houseworker, $25; reference. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOK, WAITRESS; together or separate; competent girls, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 336 West 59th. Phone 6617 Columbus. Help furnished at short notice; references.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking Polish girls, seeking positions. Agency, 299 East 11th St. Orchard 5607.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—$200 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR RETURN OF A RING SET WITH A CABOCHON SAPPHIRE, SURROUNDED BY SEVERAL SMALL DIAMONDS, PLATINUM SETTING, ABOUT SEPT. 16, 1914, BETWEEN BAYSWATER, N. Y., AND SCARSDALE, N. Y. RETURN TO W. C. WILEY, 15 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.

LOST—Two diamond rings, one opal ring, near Fort Lee ferry; reward. Vonderbeth, 315 West 79th St.

LOST.—Fob, "S. M. D."; rings, diamond solitaire, ruby with diamonds. Reward. Crosby, 411 West 128th.

LOST—At Polo Grounds or 6th Av. Elevated, part of field glasses; telephone 6469 Chelsea; reward.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Airedale Terrier, without collar, answers name Peter, lost Wednesday morning from 352 Riverside Drive. Reward $10. Telephone Riverside 1887.

LOST—French police dog, named "Looks"; reward. Return to Tappe, Inc., 25 West 57th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

For Sale.—One-fourth or one-half interest in a staple, well-established, and very profitable business in Vineland; practically a monopoly; the owner, getting advanced in years, wishes to partly retire and will give a young man of good habits an excellent opportunity; about $1,500 or $3,000 required. O. W. Roper, Vineland, N. J.

High-grade man to take the exclusive agency for a Pittsburgh Calculating Machine Company in New York City; must have $5,000 capital to put in a stock of machines and be an efficient sales manager. Call on C. R. Moore or C. H. Karr, Waldorf-Astoria, Monday or Tuesday, 10 to 4. X 238 Times Annex.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Dept. A-23, Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentleman wishes to invest money, also devote entire time to good manufacturing business, New York or out of town; no agents. R. G., N 129 Times.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS and notes bought and discounted. Superior Adjustment Co., 596 Broadway.

Public stenographer's office, fully equipped; multigraph, dictaphones, typewriters, desks; whole or part. Room 214, 30 East 42d St.

For Sale—Good-paying cloak, millinery; long lease; manufacturing town. Bargain, X 255 Times.

Hotels and saloons bought and sold on commission; established 20 years. John Maher, 30 East 42d St.

WILL SELL BUSINESS EARNING $6,000. BOX X 208 TIMES ANNEX.

Lakewood.—House, 60 rooms, furnished; sell or let. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Can you depend upon your help? Are they reliable and trustworthy? We will find out for you. Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Tel. Barclay 5647.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pianos and Organs.

MATHUSHEK
INTERIOR PLAYER PIANOS, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS. SMALL UPRIGHTS for limited spaces, yachts, &c. ALL our various STYLES shown in catalogs furnished; also with SELF-PLAYER ACTIONS. Large variety USED PIANOS and PLAYERS, in proper condition, at reduced prices. Convenient terms arranged. WE EXCHANGE, RENT, TUNE, REPAIR and POLISH. VICTROLAS, RECORDS, CABINETS, AND ACCESSORIES.
MATHUSHEK Broadway and 47th Street. Phones 5547 & 5548 Bryant.

RENT A PIANO.
We have large stock to select from; small and medium size; many new; woods, mahogany, walnut, oak, art finishes; rents $3.50 up.
Used Uprights, Players, Baby Grands.
$75. $300 $450.
Quality Bargains for the critical.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, (Mfrs.),
23 East 14th St.

Chickering upright piano, (small size;) fine condition; good as new; fine for apartment; will sacrifice at a big bargain for cash or will accept monthly payments. Store, 12 West 32d St., New York.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
To whom it may concern:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, damage, destruction, injury, and death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma at sea on January 4, 1914; and

Whereas, The petitioner, the Gulf Refining Company, has given a stipulation to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court, if any appeal intervene, to the amount of $90 and interest, being the appraised value of a life-boat, formerly a part of the equipment of the said Steamship Oklahoma, and it appearing from the petition herein, duly verified, that no part of the said Steamship Oklahoma or of her appurtenances, tackle, apparel, or furniture was saved except the said life-boat, and that there was no freight pending;

Now, therefore, In pursuance of a monition, issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Herbert Green, Esq., at his office in No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Federal Building on the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and answer the said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
CONVERS & KIRLIN,
Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by an explosion or accident which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

WHY SMITH BELIEVES FRANK IS INNOCENT

Attorney Gives Reasons That Convinced Him Conley Was the Real Murderer.

NEGRO'S STRANGE EVASIONS

His Lying, Concealments, and Discrepancies, Not New Evidence Found, Altered His Counsel's Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—In a statement issued today, Attorney William M. Smith gave his reasons for his present belief that his former client, the negro "Jim" Conley, and not Leo M. Frank, was the murderer of Mary Phagan.

Mr. Smith attributes his change of opinion to long and exhaustive study of the case, in which he catalogued, card-indexed, and filed for research purposes huge volumes of Frank evidence. In this he was aided by his wife, who was instrumental in influencing her husband to the changed attitude.

In his latest statement Mr. Smith declares that he always had had a certain suspicion of his client, and that there were many mysterious angles to the negro's connection with the crime, angles which are still unexplained to his personal satisfaction. He explains that it is his plan to fight for the liberation of Frank, but declares that there is no possible way by which Conley can be dealt with for the murder, the negro already having been convicted and sentenced for implication.

Mr. Smith has prepared data which he expects to send out to influential persons throughout the country in an effort to unravel the mystery of the "murder notes" found by Mary Phagan's body. He has now allied himself with the Frank defense, and avers that it is only a question of time until Frank will be cleared of the crime. The results of investigations now in progress, he says, he will make public in proper time.

Following is Mr. Smith's statement in part:

No Blood Test Made.

"This crime occurred April 26, 1913. James Conley, a negro employe, was arrested by City Detectives McGill and Coker after conference with Chief of Detectives Lanford. He was arrested May 1, 1913, being discovered washing his shirt, upon which it was suspected there were stains of the blood of the little girl. A charge of 'suspicion' was entered against him upon the police records. Until recently I thought a scientific test was made, but find that the bloody shirt was returned to Conley without exception by the City Bacteriologist, as was done with Newt Lee's shirt. So far as can now be known, this negro was washing from his shirt the blood of Mary Phagan. This was a surprise to me—that no scientific test had been made.

"During the thirty days after Conley's arrest he made several varying written affidavits and admissions to the police. During this period Conley had no lawyer and all of his written statements made to the police prior to my employment embodied practically the entire substance of his later testimony against Frank. On May 30, 1913, a tentative agreement was made between the woman who represented herself as Conley's wife and myself for me to represent Conley, subject to Conley's ratification, and with the understanding that my compensation was to be cared for by certain interests who originally solicited my services in Conley's behalf.

"With the wife, Lorena Conley, I visited the Fulton County Jail the night of May 30, 1913, and saw and talked with Conley for the first time. Receiving from Conley ratification of my employment, practically my entire communication at that time was relative to a policy of silence I advised he should adopt. The next morning I notified Chief Lanford and Solicitor General Dorsey of my employment. These gentlemen were acquainted with the names of those financially back of my employment and were given a history as to how I was retained as Conley's counsel.

"Immediately I set in motion machinery that transferred Conley from the County Jail back to Police Headquarters. I did this in a sincere effort to protect Conley from the perjury of his fellows and in an effort to have him protected and given a square deal. This was done, and only such officials were admitted to see Conley as were approved by me. Out of an abundance of caution, on account of the Pinkerton Agency's employment by the National Pencil Factory, I had them barred.

Sacrificed His Compensation.

"From the date of my assuming this negro's defense to the close of his case I have stood by him and safeguarded and protected his every interest at great sacrifice of time and labor. No man, lawyer or layman, can point to a stone I left unturned in his defense. I sacrificed the compensation I was to receive from interests worth millions rather than possibly jeopardize this negro's interests by premature publication. I was paid about $40 by some negro church members who expressed themselves as desiring only a square deal for him.

"Fully aware of the possibly grave public censure that may be mine and wreck my professional career, I have not decided on this course of public expression of my views without expenditure of untiring labor and effort for facts that will have the unmistakable ring of truth.

"Conley gave his story to the world voluntarily and in writing before I became his attorney. He voluntarily went under oath as a witness in open court as to the details of his account of the crime. As a matter of fact, therefore, there exists no confidential limitation upon me as his attorney. Under the law I am both a competent and compellable witness to testify for or against Conley as to any matter or thing which I may have acquired in any other manner than in confidence.

"The public may desire to know why I have waited so long to express my views of this case. One reason is that it has been just within a comparatively short time that my whole duty to Conley has been discharged and my relations as his attorney closed.

"As far as Conley is concerned, I have placed the bar against any further prosecution of him. The State, with the light then before it, made charges against him, and they have been met. Conley can never be tried again on this transaction. With the light then before me I represented him, and my duty as his lawyer has been discharged.

"Another reason is that my original doubts have grown from time to time, and by study I have been swept into a fuller realization of what I now believe is the truth.

Dissected Conley's Testimony.

"It may seem strange to some that the light had not fallen across my path during all these months. In the first place the Solicitor declined from the very first to allow me to be present when he talked with Conley. A large part of the evidence offered by the State at the trial of Frank was as much news to me as it was to the general public. I was not in a position to be present at all the trial; was in the courtroom but a small portion of the time while Conley was on the stand. I heard a part of Mr. Dorsey's speech and none of the other speeches. I was not a confidant of the State, and only recently have I had opportunity to analyze even the testimony of Conley.

"I have given more than a month's study at night to the testimony of Conley alone, using a card filing system, and dissecting his every statement and grouping it under proper heads.

"Many will desire to know what prompted me to take up this work. I found any number of people who believed I had trained Conley in his story. This carried the inference that I had assisted this negro in framing a series of perjuries to save him from punishment, and to assist in judicially murdering Frank that he might be saved. This was offensive to me in the extreme—to think that any one could believe I would join in perjury and murder for professional preferment. This made me more thoroughly determined to know and do the right in the case.

"These and other influences added to my personal misgivings emphasized the right course. In the first place, as to my misgivings, I felt that there was something held back by Conley, and about which he wanted to talk to his woman. He would not let me know about it, and would not let me carry the message to her. This so struck me, and I was so anxious to learn the real truth about this case, that I went to Chief Lanford and explained to him how I felt about it.

Eavesdropping That Failed.

"Following his directions, I took the woman to the station house, and Chief Lanford placed Detective Vickery over Conley's cell to overhear the conversation between Conley and the woman. The lights were lowered. This aroused Conley's suspicion, and he struck some matches when he was replaced in his cell. He discovered Detective Vickery on top of his cell. Thus the plan fell through, but I have always felt that there was something about this crime that Conley wanted to tell that woman, and that he dared not tell even me. I have felt that possibly he wanted to tell her something that she might cover up some trace of the crime. I felt I was going a long way to assist the police to eavesdrop on Conley, but I did it in the interest of truth in hunting the murderer of little Mary Pahgan.

"Another reason is that Conley declined to allow his picture to be taken for publication, although both Chief Beavers and I assured him that we knew of no reason why it should not be done. I have always felt that he did not desire his picture shown for fear that some one had seen him coming in or going out of the factory and would identify him.

"I also know that, even after Conley had made all of his written admissions and statements, and after he had tried to see Frank at the jail and after he was compelled to know that any alleged hope he might have been expecting from Frank was gone, Conley still persisted in lying about the time he was at the factory until almost the very time of the trial, and until after the detectives had discovered that Mr. Darley and Miss Mattie Smith were at the factory prior to the time Conley admitted seeing them. In fact, Conley never did get his time element straightened out.

"It has always been a mystery to me what became of that cotton sack that Conley says he wrapped Mary Phagan in and carried her down to the basement He says he got this cotton sack on the second floor, carried it to the basement, and left it there, yet it was never found in the basement or elsewhere, and I have never believed that the statement about the sack was the truth.

Back Door Still a Mystery.

"The mystery of the back door of the basement, broken open within a few feet of the body of the dead girl, in the direction that Conley would go if he had gone direct home, has never been solved to my mind. Conley swears that he sometimes used this as a means of exit, and the State proved that Frank left by the front door.

"Since I heard the statement of Dr. Harris in his office I have never believed that the hair found on the lathe was the hair of Mary Phagan or had anything to do with her death. I cannot remember the details of what Dr. Harris and others said, but I distinctly remember the startling impression made upon me at the time by the language employed, indicating that the hair was unquestionably not that of Mary Phagan.

"Reading the official record recently, I was amazed to learn that Conley charged Frank with immorality with Daisy Hopkins. I know Daisy Hopkins, have represented her, have watched and studied Frank, and I know the types of the two people, their stations of life, their manner of living, their levels in society, their personal accomplishments and appearances, and I know, as much as I can know anything in life without actually having been present, that Conley's statements as to this are untrue.

"When Conley stated that he was not familiar with the newspaper accounts from time to time as published in the papers, and that he could not read them sufficiently well to understand them, I knew this was not true. I furnished him with practically all of the newspapers carrying these stories, and sometimes gave him as many as three in one day. I know that he read them sufficiently well to grasp the thread of the story, and that he did have opportunity from a newspaper source to post himself.

"After visiting the factory I did not believe that Conley, sitting, as he says he was, at the foot of the stairs on the first floor, could have heard any screams from the metal room, or tiptoeing from the office to the metal room or back.

Mary Phagan's Soiled Face.

"I experimented with the question of the soiling of Mary Phagan's face, and learned that her entire face was so black with dirt or soil that it was necessary to look at protected portions of her limbs to discover whether she was white or black. I can understand how her face could have been completely soiled by a struggle on the dirt floor of the basement while alive and fighting for her honor, but I have been unable to understand how the hollows of her face could have been so soiled upon a hard surface like the wooden floor of the metal room. The dirty floor of the metal room would have soiled her cheeks, the end of her nose, and other prominent parts of her face; but that the depressions in her face became black, even the hollows of her eyes, on the wooden floor is difficult to believe, especially when Conley swears that when he found her her face was already dirty and that she was lying on her back with her face turned up.

"I find no hole that fits the description in the death note more completely than the hole by which Conley swears he sat all day, and by which Mary Phagan passed going and must have passed to come out.

"The missing purse, hat ribbon, and flowers have always impressed me as Conley's part of the spoils. Upon a comparative study of the death notes with the evidence of Conley and Frank and with the Annie Maud Carter notes, I am convinced that the language of these notes is Conley's language, and that Frank had nothing to do with their preparation. Within a few days I shall be prepared to submit the results of my study of these notes. I have other matters which I am investigating, and in due time I will present them for proper consideration.

"I have never believed Frank was abnormal."

Wife a Student of the Case.

An interview with Mr. Smith brought the disclosure that his young wife was in a large measure responsible for his change in attitude toward the Frank case. Mrs. Smith has been a thorough student of the case since her husband first began taking an active part, and has never believed Conley innocent. Her views had a great deal to do with influencing Smith's belief in Conley's guilt. She prepared data, collected and assorted it, and brought to his attention many of the phases of the case which had appealed to her most strongly as evidence of Frank's innocence.

Chief Beavers, after a conference with Solicitor Dorsey, said tonight that he would express no formal opinion of the new developments in the case. He said that the case was not altered by Smith's change of mind and that he stood ready to receive and consider any new evidence that might be offered.

"The State stands right where it did a year ago last August, when Leo Frank was convicted," said Solicitor General Dorsey. "Nothing has happened which would lead us to alter our theory in the slightest. Mr. Smith has not revealed to me what has led him to believe in Frank's innocence."

Mr. Smith says that he and C. C. Tedder, who had been employed by him as an "evidence man," and who also is in the employ of the Burns Detective Agency, were at the Isle of Palms this Summer, when they wired Detective Burns asking him to assist in the search for the Nelms sisters, in whom Mr. Smith was interested, and offering in return to assist Burns in the Frank case. Practically since that time Mr. Smith is said to have had the assistance of Dan S. Lehon, the Burns agent, in working on the case. Tedder has been indicted by the Fulton County Grand Jury on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with testimony alleged to have been manufactured by Burns operatives.

ATTACKS MURPHY'S BUDGET

City Inquiry Bureau Fears for Tenement House Inspection.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, the anti-Mitchel organization, which is investigating city departments along the lines of the Bureau of Municipal Research, issued a statement yesterday saying that Commissioner John J. Murphy of the Tenement House Department had asked for twenty-one salary increases, and abolished sixty-two positions in his budget request for next year. This, said Mr. Bullock, was the way Commissioner Murphy had answered the Mayor's appeal for efficiency and economy. The decrease in force, he said, will make impossible next year the inspection of tenement houses as required by law.

"Out of the funds taken from dismissed employes," said Mr. Bullock, "$4,200 is to be used for salary increases, and $5,000 for the purchase of filing cases. This year the Commissioner was allowed $2,273.50 for equipment. Next year he proposes to spend $7,218. Investigation by the Bureau of City Inquiry shows that the new filing cases are to ease the strain on the arm muscles of clerks."

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If you don't believe that Arnheim efficiency has made possible better clothes for less money, call and bring the best clothes expert you know with you. When you've seen thousands of patterns and the largest merchant-tailoring establishment in the world, you'll be convinced.

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M'COMBS WILL SAY 'NO' TO GLYNN TODAY

National Chairman's Duties Preclude His Directing State Campaign.

WILL INDORSE GOVERNOR

May Try to Get President Wilson to Send a Letter, Too—Osborn Probably Will Remain.

Unless Gov. Glynn can advance some extraordinarily good reason why he should accept the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee to succeed William Church Osborn and manage the Democratic campaign in the State this Fall, National Chairman William F. McCombs will decline the offer today. Mr. McCombs, his friends said yesterday, has practically made up his mind not to take the office, but will give the Governor another day to search for another candidate. If the State Committee meets in Albany tomorrow without another candidate in sight, Mr. Osborn will consent to continue to serve until after election.

Mr. Osborn has tried his best to persuade Mr. McCombs to accept the Chairmanship. He told his friends the other day that he would continue to serve only in the event that a suitable candidate could not be found.

Mr. McCombs said yesterday that his only reason for refusing was because of the great amount of work devolving upon him this Fall as National Chairman. The Congressional elections, he said, would claim a great deal of his attention. He thought he could be of as much value to the State ticket on the outside. He is willing to give the Campaign Committee the benefit of his advice and experience and to help in any way possible.

Gov. Glynn and other Democratic leaders want the prestige which Mr. McCombs's election would give to the State Chairmanship, as it is known he stands very close to the national Administration. Mr. McCombs believes the same result can be accomplished by his issuing a strong statement indorsing the Democratic candidates from Gov. Glynn down, and this statement will probably be forthcoming today.

The National Chairman indorsed Gov. Glynn before the primaries. It was said yesterday that he intends to use his influence to have President Wilson send a letter of indorsement, as the President has already done in other States. Mr. McCombs said yesterday that he had no new candidates in mind. On Saturday he suggested Charles E. Treman, but no word came yesterday from Mr. Treman as to whether or not he would accept.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University came out yesterday for Gov. Glynn. In a statement he said that New Yorkers have reason to be proud of his record as Governor.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, who wrote a letter to Charles F. Murphy on Saturday, calling upon Mr. Murphy to retire from active politics, said yesterday that he made no specific charges of fraud against Murphy because, while there was no doubt of illegal practices at the primaries, he could not say that Murphy had direct knowledge of all that took place.

"All through the city where a Tammany Committeeman was opposed by an independent Democrat," said Mr. Schneider, "the entire Democratic election machinery worked openly, aggressively, and continuously for the Tammany candidates. Not content with sending out letters calling upon the enrolled voters to vote for Tammany men, they flagrantly violated every section of the election law.

"Men who for years could read a lager-beer sign a block away became suddenly stricken with blindness and had to be assisted in their voting."

GLYNN INDORSED BY DAY.

Chancellor Praises Governor's Record as a Public Official.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University has come out in a statement indorsing Gov. Glynn's candidacy.

"I have no hesitancy," he said, "in saying that I am an admirer of Gov. Glynn as a man, and I feel that New Yorkers have reason to be proud of him as a Governor. He has been a man of the most transparent character, whose life could be commended as an example to our young men. In Congress you find the representative of the Empire State devoting himself to the business allotted to him in committees and answering in the sessions of the House as though it were a matter of personal business. He was present and voting. His work as State Controller was notable.

"I think that I will not discuss questions as to his work as Governor, although I believe it will compare favorably with that of any since I became a citizen of the State. In a short time he has given the initiative to some very wholesome measures which contemplate improved conditions for the workingman, and has declared his sympathy with greater forms of industry and trade."

CONGRATULATE GOV. GLYNN.

Secretary Lane and Senator O'Gorman Indorse His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior, thus indorses the candidacies of Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard in a letter which Gov. Glynn made public today:

"Accept my warm and hearty congratulations on your primary success. It presages a great victory for you, and I hope also for the Senator."

Senator James A. O'Gorman in a letter also congratulates the Governor on his victory at the primaries.

COUNTED OUT, SAYS SULZER

Predicts That Davenport Will Get Only 30,000 Votes.

Frank G. Curtis, a lawyer of Jamestown, N. Y., who has been an ardent Bull Moose, in a letter yesterday to Theodore Douglas Robinson, Progressive State Chairman, said he intended to support William Sulzer, as he did not believe Mr. Davenport could be elected.

Mr. Sulzer said yesterday that he had been counted out at the Progressive primaries.

"I won all right, but I was counted out," he said. "All of which is further evidence that the present primary law is a fake and a fraud. The big Bull Moose and the corrupt Tiger are in cahoots to beat the Republican candidate and elect Glynn, Murphy's Little Boy Blue. Davenport is a joke, and only a stalking horse for Glynn. He will not poll 30,000 votes. The efforts of a former President and the chief, Charles F. Murphy, will be abortive."

HUGO WINS, PROBABLY.

Barnes Favored Cunningham for Secretary of State.

Friends of Francis M. Hugo, who was a candidate at the primaries for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, said yesterday that late returns from up-State showed that he had won over his opponents, William D. Cunningham of Ulster and Eugene H. Porter. Hugo carried New York City by a plurality of 4,037. His campaign managers say he came down to the Bronx with about 4,000 plurality. It was predicted last week that if he broko even in New York City or lost it by less than 2,000 he would pull through.

TOURISTS FOR GERARD.

Maurice Deiches to Organize a Committee of ex-Refugees.

To further the interests of Ambassador James W. Gerard, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, the Gerard Tourists' Committee is to be organized. It is to be made up of volunteers who were brought in contact with the Ambassador at Berlin in one way or another, when war was declared, and stranded Americans were trying to get back home. The organizer of the movement is Maurice Deiches, the lawyer, of 271 Broadway, who, with his wife, was in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, and who was greatly impressed with the way Ambassador Gerard handled the situation.

Since he returned to New York, Mr. Deiches said he had received upward of 100 letters from returned Americans expressing a desire to aid the Ambassador's candidacy in every way possible. The letters began to come in before the primaries, and have increased since Mr. Gerard was nominated. Mr. Deiches decided that if the enthusiasts really wanted to help he would give them the chance. The plan is for the tourists to join the Gerard movement in any city in the State in which they happen to live, or in which they may be temporarily residing. They will report for duty to the local committee, take assignments and work along lines they are best fitted for.

48TH ST. THEATRE. BARGAIN MAT. THURSDAY. REGULAR MAT. SATURDAY.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, MON., OCT. 12TH.

THE PLAY WITH THE PUNCH
THAT IS HOLDING THOUSANDS OF PLAYGOERS SPELLBOUND
—THRILLING THEM AS NO OTHER DRAMA HAS IN YEARS.

THE LAW OF THE LAND

WITH MISS JULIA DEAN
AND THE BEST CAST IN TOWN, INCLUDING
GEORGE FAWCETT—MILTON SILLS.
COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA, BUT IT WAS UP TO THE NEW YORK PUBLIC TO DISCOVER THE GREATEST DRAMA EVER PRESENTED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.

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Evs. 8. 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1
WARS OF THE WORLD

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th Street, W. of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant
TONIGHT, AT 8:30
"THE MONEY MAKERS"
CHARLES KLEIN'S NEWEST PLAY.

Maxine Elliott's Beginning Tues., Oct. 13,
Walker Whiteside in Mr. Wu Seats Thurs.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

COMEDY Theatre, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow, $1.50.
Hit of the N. Y. & London Seasons. CONSEQUENCES

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Phone Bryant 46.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c. & 50c.
"TODAY" With ALL STAR CAST.

WINTER GARDEN SEATS ON SALE WED.
OPENING NEXT SAT. NIGHT.
Matinee Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 12.
DANCING AROUND With AL JOLSON
& Company of 100, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

LYRIC Beginning WED. EVE. Seats Now.
A Drama in Prologue and 4 Acts. EVIDENCE

SHUBERT Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
'A Swooping Success.'—Charles Darnton, Ev. W'ld.

Casino B'way & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
FRITZI SCHEFF IN PRETTY MRS. SMITH
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD and SYDNEY GRANT
What would YOU DO if you had three husbands who were supposed to be dead?
This difficulty is humorously disposed of by pretty Mrs. Smith.
See how SHE does it.
Book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris. Music by Henry James and Alfred Robyn. Lyrics by Earl Carroll.

Manhattan OP. HO. 25c. to $1. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 12. Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.
The STORY of the ROSARY

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Eves. at 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 12.
JOHN DREW LAST 2 WEEKS.
THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:10 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. & Oct. 12.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 12.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE HEART OF A THIEF
A New Play by PAUL ARMSTRONG.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon., Oct. 12.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
HE COMES UP SMILING

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 12.
LEW FIELDS in
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Eves. 8.20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 12. (Wed. Mat. Pop.)
TWIN BEDS

GLOBE THEATRE. Last Week. CABIRIA DAILY 2:15 & 8:15.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat. and Mon., Oct. 12.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Mats Wednesday & Saturday & Oct. 12.
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